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GENERAL STUDIES (TEST CODE : 1413)

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Medium Eng./Hindi	Eng.	Registration Number	232438
Center	Karol Bagh	Date	19/12/2020

INDEX TABLE

Q. No.	Maximum Marks	Marks Obtained
1	10	
2	10	
3	10	
4	10	
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6	10	
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8	10	
9	10	
10	10	
11	15	
12	15	
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16	15	
17	15	
18	15	
19	15	
20	15	

Total Marks Obtained:

Remarks:

INSTRUCTIONS

1. Do furnish the appropriate details in the answer sheet (viz. Name, Registration Number and Test Code).
   उत्तर पुस्तिका में सूचनाएं भरना आवश्यक है (नाम, प्रश्न–पत्र कोड, विद्यार्थी क्रमांक आदि)।
2. There are **TWENTY** questions printed in **ENGLISH & HINDI**
   इसमें बीस प्रश्न हैं अंग्रेजी और हिन्दी में छपे हैं।
3. **All questions are compulsory.**
   सभी प्रश्न अनिवार्य हैं।
4. The number of marks carried by a question/part is indicated against it.
   प्रत्येक प्रश्न/भाग के अंक उसके सामने दिए गए हैं।
5. Answers must be written in the medium authorized in the Admission Certificate, which must be stated clearly on the cover of this Question-Cum-Answer (QCA) Booklet in the space provided. No marks will be given for answers written in medium other that the authorized one.
   प्रश्नों के उत्तर उसी माध्यम में लिखे जाने चाहिए जिसका उल्लेख आपके प्रवेश पत्र में किया गया है और उस माध्यम का स्पष्ट उल्लेख प्रश्न–सह–उत्तर (क्यूसीए) पुस्तिका के मुख्य पृष्ठ पर अंकित निर्दिष्ट स्थान पर किया जाना चाहिए। उल्लिखित माध्यम के अतिरिक्त अन्य किसी माध्यम में लिए गए उत्तर पर कोई अंक नहीं मिलेंगे।
6. Word limit in questions, if specified, should be adhered to.
   प्रश्नों में शब्द सीमा, जहाँ विनिर्दिष्ट है, का अनुसरण किया जाना चाहिए।
7. Any page or portion of the page left blank in the Question-Cum-Answer Booklet must be clearly struck off.
   उत्तर पुस्तिका में खाली छोड़ा हुआ पृष्ठ या उसके अंश को स्पष्ट रूप से काटा जाना चाहिए।

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EVALUATION INDICATORS

1. Contextual Competence
2. Content Competence
3. Language Competence
4. Introduction Competence
5. Structure - Presentation Competence
6. Conclusion Competence

Overall Macro Comments / feedback / suggestions on Answer Booklet:

1.

2.

3.

4.

5.

6.

All the Best

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1. In India, ancient and medieval storage structures such as the step wells, are not only magnificent in their conception, architecture and ornamentation but also hold a lesson for contemporary water concerns. Discuss with examples. **(150 words) 10**

भारत में बावड़ियों जैसी प्राचीन और मध्यकालीन जल भंडारण संरचनाएं न केवल अपनी अवधारणा, वास्तुकला और अलंकरण में भव्य हैं, बल्कि जल संबंधी वर्तमान चिंताओं हेतु एक सीख भी उपलब्ध कराती हैं। उदाहरणों सहित विवेचना कीजिए।

Ans- Indian civilisation has been the most continuous civilization. The storage structures & step wells have been constructed long back.

→ Storage structure & step wells :- Conception, architecture & ornamentation

(a) Harappan civilisation had large grainary. It was so immense that it could meet the demand for all people.

(b) Great bath was constructed in a very scientific way for ritual purposes as well as decoration.

(c) In medieval period a well, storage systems were robust. for eg- during Aluddin Khilji's time, Akbar's time.

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(d) Step wells were part of architectural constructions. For eg- Sun Temple Modhera, Dravidian temple style, Rani ki Vaav etc.

→ A lesson to contemporary time

(a) Centralised as well as localised storage facilities can be constructed to avoid grain loss.

(b) Traditional water harvesting mechanisms like Zing, Kuhl, Hala, Johad, Tanka etc can be adopted for better water conservation.

(c) These features will help combating issues like poverty, infrastructural glitches, water scarcity.

Thus, Indian past offers best solution to attain sustainable development in present era of rapid climate change.

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2. In the period after 1919-20, the influence of Indian capitalist class over the nationalist movement progressively increased due to various reasons. Discuss. **(150 words) 10**

1919-20 के पश्चात् की अवधि में, विभिन्न कारणों से राष्ट्रवादी आंदोलन पर भारतीय पूंजीवादी वर्ग का प्रभाव उत्तरोत्तर बढ़ा। चर्चा कीजिए।

Ans - Indian national movement was dynamic in nature. The capitalist class became an active participant post arrival of Gandhiji. During swadesh movement too, capitalist had participated extensively.

Capitalist class of India was given stepmotherly treatment by the Raj. All contracts, profitable businesses went to european capitalist class. There was an intended desire to keep Indian capitalist weak.

After 1919 - 1920, some instances like Jallianwala -

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- massacre, Khilafat - Non cooperation movement, Montague-Chelmsford reform pushed capitalist class closer to national movement.

For instance, Jamnalal Bajaj helped Gandhiji founding Sabarmati Ashram. They provided funding to congress to wage movements for independence.

Moreover, there was fear of communism among capitalist class due to Bolshevic revolution of Russia. Congress was centrist party, hence attracted capitalist class.

Thus, capitalist class participation was immense and they balanced their profit interests as well as national interest.

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3. With modern education being introduced in India to meet the interests of the British, its reach was restricted and its character unsatisfactory. Discuss. (150 words) 10

ब्रिटिश हितों को पूरा करने के लिए भारत में आरंभ की गयी आधुनिक शिक्षा की पहुंच सीमित थी और इसका चरित्र भी असंतोषजनक था। चर्चा कीजिए।

Ans - Modern education introduced by Britishers uprooted gurukul parampara from India. William Hasting established calcutta madarsa & Jonathan Duncan founded sanskrit college a varanasi giving way to modern education.

→ Modern education & British interest

- → It wanted to create a class of Indian who would be Indian in colour but British in taste, moral & preference
- → It aimed to fill subordinate posts with low wage Indians
- → creating immense market
- → Glorification of British past.

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→ Its reach was restricted & character unsatisfactory

- → only urban upper-middle class got the benefits of these education
- → Rural class remained totally out
- → Downfiltration theory repudiated concept of modern education.
- → It aimed to keep Indians in the bondage of colonialism.
- → It was unsatisfactory due to static in nature. It imparted only those education which made a loyal subject & low-wage workers.

Thus, British-led modern education was very narrow minded. It was introduced with wrong intention. Yet Indians utilized it to create nationalist consciousness among educated people to wage war of independence.

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4. Throw light on the reasons of poverty in the third world countries and enumerate the key ideas suggested in the Brandt report of 1980 to help them. (150 words) 10

तृतीय विश्व के देशों में निर्धनता के कारणों पर प्रकाश डालिए और उनकी सहायता करने के लिए वर्ष 1980 की ब्रांट (Brandt) रिपोर्ट में अनुशंसित प्रमुख विचारों को सूचीबद्ध कीजिए।

Ans- poverty is a ubiquotous problem of today's world. As per UNDP MPI, around 50% world's population is multidimensionally poor. Brandt report of 1980 provided exhaustive reasons for poverty & its ways for its elimination.

→ Reasons for poverty in Third world countries:-

(a) closed economies not going for trade. It prevents earning of resources.

(b) Excessive dependence on agriculture. Subsistence nature of farmers.

(c) political instability prevents investment.

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(d) Human capital deficiency due to poverty, poor education & poor health.

(e) several fault lines in the society like communalism, tribalism, casteism.

(f) Historical reasons - colonialism.

→ Key ideas to help them:-

→ opening of economy to ensure more trade & more development.

→ market should work in tandem with state to create employment.

→ stability & predictability of economic policies to attract investment.

→ Human capacity building

Thus, Brandt report rightly suggested that capacity building should be emphasized to attain humane governance

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5. Give an account of various factors that have led to poor participation of women in Indian politics. (150 words) 10

भारतीय राजनीति में महिलाओं की निम्न भागीदारी हेतु उत्तरदायी विभिन्न कारकों का विवरण दीजिए।

Ans- 50% voters are women, yet only 14% MPs ~~are~~ are women. This paradox shows poor participation of women in political domain.

→ Reasons for poor participation:-

(a) Entrenched patriarchy imposes a limitation on movement of women - lower turnout.

(b) Disempowered women are not considered as 'winnable' by political parties. Hence they are not given tickets.

(c) Criminalisation of politics prevents women from coming out to express own feelings.

(d) Historical factors like poor education & lack of awareness about women's potential.

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(e) Inadequate emancipatory measures by the govt.

(f) Lack of autonomy, authority at the disposal of women (NITI Aayog)

(g) Money & muscle power distracts women.

However, with society becoming more mature, women participation is increasing. 73rd & 74th CAA provided for 1/3rd reservation for women. It has ensured that women participation touches a new height.

Thus, 108th Amendment Bill must be brought about to ensure reservation for women in ~~parlia~~ Loksabha & Vidhansabha for gender equilibrium.

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6. Though both caste and race are manifestations of closed systems of stratification, there are important differences between the two. Explain. (150 words) 10

यद्यपि, जाति और प्रजाति (race) दोनों ही स्तरीकरण की बंद व्यवस्था की अभिव्यक्तियां हैं, तथापि इन दोनों के मध्य महत्वपूर्ण अंतर भी हैं। स्पष्ट कीजिए।

Ans- India is a multiracial and multi-caste society. We have 6-major races and almost 3500 castes. Though both are manifestations of closed system of stratification, yet there are lot of differences between the two.

Race	Caste
→ It is a special characteristics of phisical configuration.	→ It is based on notion of purity & pollution.
→ Geography determines race to a great extent	→ Social status determines caste.
→ There is no concept of inter-race mobility.	→ Inter-caste mobility can be attained.
→ No discrimination on racial basis.	→ Caste based discrimination exist.

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Race	Caste
→ Race is a broad concept. It encompasses multiple religion, castes.	→ Caste primarily belong to Hinduism. But it has expanded to christians, & Muslims
→ No race specific rules about dos & don'ts.	→ Caste-based dressing, eating & marrying rules.
→ Interracial marriage is allowed if religions are same	→ Inter-caste marriage not allowed.

Thus, race & caste are both closed system with features like endogamy, own socio-cultural rules. Despite of all these differences, there exist a unity in diversity in our nation.

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7. What are peri-urban areas? Highlight the problems of peri-urban areas in India and also suggest corrective measures. **(150 words) 10**

परिनगरीय (peri-urban) क्षेत्र क्या हैं? भारत में परिनगरीय क्षेत्रों की समस्याओं पर प्रकाश डालिए और साथ ही सुधारात्मक उपायों का भी सुझाव दीजिए।

Ans- peri-urban areas are the extention of urban areas. They form the contiguous zones of urban cities and are mostly unplanned.

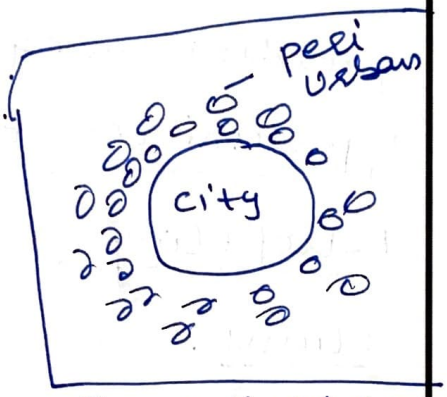

Fig- peri-urban

problems
- slums & squatters
- poorly planned & haphazard settlement
- poor infrastructures like roads, electricity, schools.
- Inadequate sewerage management & poor sanitation
- crime-centres due to unemployment & backwardness eg- Burari
- Traffick congestion & pollution
- communicable diseases like malaria, TB etc
- Lack of govt services.

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→ Corrective measures can be taken:-

(a) planned settlement in peri-urban areas. eg- Amravati.

(b) Adequate infrastructural development through AMRUT, Smart city mission.

(c) providing adequate employment opportunities to migrant workers.

(d) Retrofitting & redevelopment of slums.

(e) providing Affordable Housing complexes under PMAY (U).

(f) setting up magnet cities like Faridabad, Gwalior near Delhi

(g) Access to proper sanitation, water, electricity, schools, Mohalla clinics.

Thus, 3/4 of India lives in urban & peri-urban areas. By 2040, 400 million more people will be added. Hence, adequate measures must be taken to ensure sustainable urbanization (SDG-11).

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8. Studying the cosmos for over a quarter century, the Hubble Space Telescope has changed our fundamental understanding of the universe. Elaborate. **(150 words) 10**

एक चौथाई सदी से अधिक समय तक ब्रह्मांड का अध्ययन करते हुए, हबल स्पेस टेलीस्कोप ने ब्रह्मांड के संबंध में हमारी मौलिक समझ को बदल दिया है। सविस्तार वर्णन कीजिए।

Ans Hubble Space Telescope was launched in collaboration with NASA, ESA, Italian space Agency to study universe's phenomena.

with passage of time it has changed our understanding in following ways:-

→ Analysis of pulsars, stardeath,

→ multiwavelength telescope has enabled enhancing understanding about black holes, merger of stars.

→ It has helped searching new planets in other galaxies.

For eg- Goldilock zone planets.

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→ Moreover, it has also strengthened our understanding about gravitational waves.

→ Study of sun's corona, atmosphere along with study of our planets have increased our understanding.

→ It has helped managing interplanetary, interstellar satellites like voyager-1 & II, mission to Mars etc.

Thus, Hubble Telescope is ~~reti~~ being replaced by James webb telescope but it has served its purpose very well in enhancing our knowledge about cosmos.

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9. Give an account of the location of pharmaceutical industry in India. Also, give reasons as to why India has emerged as the pharmacy of the world. (150 words) 10

भारत में औषध उद्योग की अवस्थिति का विवरण दीजिए। साथ ही, इसका कारण भी बताइए कि भारत विश्व की औषधशाला (फार्मेसी) के रूप में क्यों उभरा है।

Ans- India is the 3rd largest pharma market in the world. As per NITI Aayog's Action Agenda, pharma market will double in India by 2025.

→ Locational Account

ⓐ In Himalayan states like Himachal pradesh, Uttarakhand eg- Solan, Una, Dehradun.

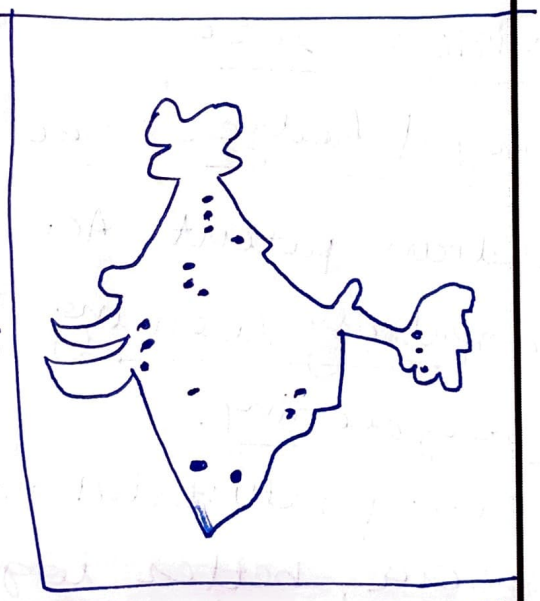

Fig-Pharma industries

ⓑ HCR region:- NOIDA, Faridabad.

ⓒ Western India - Mumbai - pune Belt, Ahmedabad - vadodara, etc.

ⓓ Eastern India - Kolkata, Bhubneshwar

ⓔ South India - chennai - coimbatore.

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→ Reasons: India as pharmacy of the world

(a) Generic medicines hub - About 22% of world's generic medicines are produced in India. India is the largest exporter.

(b) presence of strong infrastructure, better policies. For eg - pharma vision 2020

(c) Legal hedge - Sec 3(d) & 84 of Indian patent Act provides for compulsory licencing & prevents evergreening.

(d) strong industrial presence, skilled labour, better logistics etc.

Thus, pharma is becoming next big thing for India. with pharma vision & Innovate in India initiative of BIRAC, India is set to become largest producer of the world -

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10. Giving example, explain how continental rupture ultimately results in the formation of a new ocean basin. **(150 words) 10**

उदाहरण देते हुए, स्पष्ट कीजिए कि किस प्रकार महाद्वीपीय विदारण के परिणामस्वरूप अंततः नवीन महासागरीय बेसिन का निर्माण होता है।

Ans Formation of continents & ocean basins is an ongoing geological process. plate tectonics along with radial endogenic & exogenic forces drive formation & destruction.

under radial forces due to residual heat of nuclear decay, plate tectonics move above Asthenosphere.

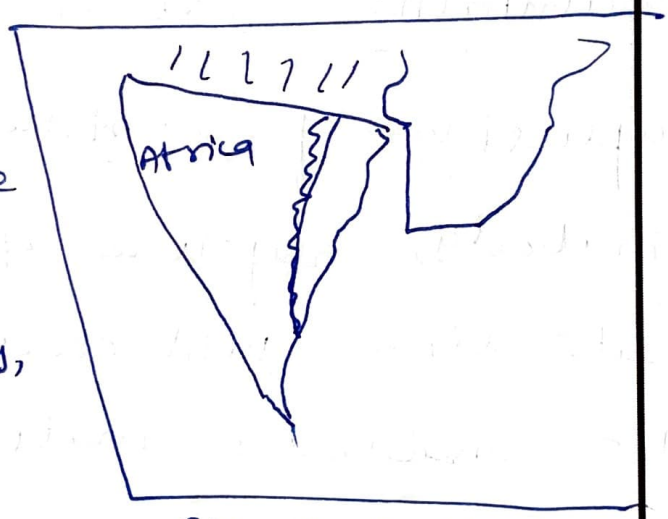

fig - East African Rift valley

It leads creation of a rupture under compressional & tentional forces.

In a long period, this rupture keeps on widening.

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This leads to slow formation of ocean basin. For eg- East African rift valley is an ongoing process of continental rupture & formation of ocean basin.

Moreover, block mountains give a way to rupturing of continental plates. Similarly, rupture of oceanic plate like mid-oceanic ridges, also enables formation of oceanic basin.

Thus, such epeirogenic processes are natural and takes millions of year to show any credible evidence.

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11. A strong tradition of linguistic analysis developed in ancient India and there remained a continuous focus on its preservation and transmission. Elucidate. (250 words) 15

प्राचीन भारत में भाषा संबंधी विश्लेषण की एक सुदृढ़ परंपरा विकसित हुई थी और इसके संरक्षण एवं संचरण पर निरंतर ध्यान दिया जाता रहा था। स्पष्ट कीजिए।

Ans- India is a multilingual, multisocial & a dynamic nation. Languages are so diverse that at every 20 Km speaking style changes, every 150 Km language & dialect change.

Since from the ancient time there has been love for local language because language is a part of culture & personality.

During ancient time, there was a tradition of promoting traditional & local language at Kingdom level. For instance, Ashoka promoted pali

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prakrit, & magahi. Chola Kings promoted Tamil, Chalikya Kings propogated Telugu.

Similarly, during medieval period, there was a wave of religious movements like Bhakti movement, Sufi movement etc. Each strand of these movements promoted local languages. They propounded their message in local language. For eg- Chaitanya prabhu promoted Bengali, Mo. chisti - Urdu, Shankaldev - Assamese, Alvar & Nayanaes - Tamil etc.

Moreover, there emerged a tradition of preserving & promoting local languages through -

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literature. Krishnadeva Raya wrote Amuktamalayada & established Ashtadiggaja to promote Telugu. Akbar promoted scholars like Abul Fazl to propound Farsi.

During national movement too, different regions of India had its own preferences for local language. for eg- Tilak released two newspaper- Kesari & Maharatta, Subramaniyam Aiyer released Tamil newspaper. During INC session of Hazpur -1920, Gandhiji held that India would be reorganised on linguistic lines.

Thus, linguistic analysis & its preservation & promotion has been there since ancient time. Recent schemes like protection of traditional language, Digital library support the same.

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12. Explain, using examples, how the nature of peasant movements changed during the colonial period. **(250 words) 15**

उदाहरणों के साथ स्पष्ट कीजिए कि औपनिवेशिक काल के दौरान किसान आंदोलनों की प्रकृति किस प्रकार परिवर्तित हुई।

Ans - Peasants during national movement comprised of - landless labours
- subsistence farmers
- Bonded labours.

Due to increased exploitation of peasants by Britishers through high rent, zamindari system, Bedaklli led uprising of peasant movement, we see various features of peasant movement during its evolution.

→ 1830s - 1900 - phase - I

→ In this phase, movements were primarily concerned with local issues & were localised.

→ They lacked grand coalition & cooperation.

→ Absence of any overarching idea.

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→ were related to exploitation of peasants through forced cultivation.
eg- Indigo revolt, Deccan riot, Pabna rebellion.

→ 1900s to 1920 phase - II

→ In this phase, peasants started getting support of intellectuals like Tilak, Gopalkrishna Gorkhle, MG Ranade.

→ It started incorporating idea of cooperation & unity at a large level.

→ movements became peaceful largely.

→ It became part of national movement.
eg- Champaran satyagraha, Kheda satyagraha, Eka movement, Mapilla revolt, Home rule league support

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→ From 1920s till independence

→ peasant movements became organised. CPI started playing central role.

→ Kisan Sabhas started coming up. eg- UP Kisan Sabha by Baba Ramchandra.

→ It became central to national movement. eg- Bardoli Satyagraha led by patel.

→ movements had wide reach & capable leadership. eg- Faizpur session - 1936 of INC saw participation of All India Kisan Sabha led by Swami Sahjanand.

→ under influence of CPI, it became violent. eg- Tebhaga & Telangana movements, warli movements.

Thus, peasant movements were sustained and helped bringing farmers to the centre of national movement & created national consciousness.

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13. What were the conditions and circumstances that led to the emergence of Socialist Movement in India? Analyse the impact of socialist ideas on the Indian National Movement. **(250 words) 15**

भारत में समाजवादी आंदोलन के उद्भव के लिए उत्तरदायी परिस्थितियां और घटनाक्रम क्या थे? भारतीय राष्ट्रीय आंदोलन पर समाजवादी विचारों के प्रभाव का विश्लेषण कीजिए।

Ans. Indian national movement (INM) was multidimensional having influence of various ideologies. Socialist movements became very popular in INM, Pt Nehru declared himself to be a staunch socialist.

→ Conditions & circumstances leading to emergence of socialist movements

(a) political vacuum created by withdrawal movements by INC.

(b) presence of huge poverty & hunger among masses.

(c) Agrarian distress putting peasants in the trap of poverty.

(d) Lack of satisfaction with congress way (peaceful) & achievements.

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

(e) Eagerness to attain independence at a short span of time -
For eg- MN Roy & Abani Mukherjee founded CPI in 1924 -

(f) Revolutionary leaders like Bhagat Singh declared socialism as an end to eliminate colonialism, capitalism & feudalism -

(g) Organised movement by JP Narayan and other leaders led to foundation of congress socialist party.

→ **Impact of socialist ideas on INM**

- It made national movement more dynamic.
- congress adopted demands of poor in its agenda. For eg- Nehru report - 1928 & Karachi session supported socialist demands.

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

- It attracted huge number of people towards INM.
- It became a guiding source for revolutionaries. for eg- Meerut conspiracy, passage of public safety Act
- Trade unions & peasant movements became more staunch

Hence, socialist ideas like equality, freedom, agrarian reforms, social upliftment etc promoted people. It generated the consciousness about nationalism.

Thus, socialist ideas became a crucial driving force for INM and led to logical conclusion of independence in 1947. It was so universal that it became a part of our Constitution.

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

14. The Truman doctrine was part humanitarian and part strategic in its objectives and impact. Analyse. **(250 words) 15**

ट्रूमैन सिद्धांत अपने उद्देश्यों और प्रभाव में आंशिक रूप से मानवीय और आंशिक रूप से रणनीतिक था। विश्लेषण कीजिए।

Ans- Towards the end of gruesome world war II (WWII), USA came came with reconstruction & development program - Truman doctrine. Under it, USA launched Marshall plan for redevelopment of Europe & the world.

→ Truman doctrine - Humanitarian

→ It declared that USA will not follow isolationist strategy of ~~MUNOR~~ Munro doctrine.

→ USA will go for active engagement with world.

→ USA will help people struggling for human rights, self determination & democracy.

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

→ It also provide funds for development & growth.

→ Europe recovered fastly & could not slip into depression primarily due to Truman doctrine.

→ USA extended help to African nations, Asian nations for community development.

→ It also helped many nations adopting democracy, free trade & human rights.

→ **Strategic component**

→ End of WWII, started cold war. Fight between two ideologies & superpowers - US & USSR

→ Truman doctrine aimed at attracting developing nations towards USA.

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

→ It aimed at keeping Europe under influence of USA.

→ It also aimed at promoting liberal ideology of USA to counter USSR communist ideology.

→ It was a part of USSR containment policy. It aimed at preventing Domino effect & Brinkmanship.

→ Truman doctrine was successful in establishing two red wall - Israel & pakistan to have sway over oil rich region of west Asia.

Thus, some argue that Truman doctrine was a move to counter USSR & to promote USA influence. To a reaction, USSR had launched Molotov plan. Yet we can say that it was part humanitarian & part strategic.

Don't write anything this margin
(इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

15. Almost all the major 'divisive' problems of today have been there ever since Independence, or even earlier. But in spite of them India has not only survived as a nation but also become stronger. Discuss. **(250 words) 15**

वर्तमान समय की लगभग सभी प्रमुख 'विभाजनकारी' समस्याएं स्वतंत्रता के समय से या यहां तक कि उससे पहले से रही हैं। किन्तु इन सबके बावजूद न केवल एक राष्ट्र के रूप में भारत का अस्तित्व बना रहा बल्कि यह पहले से अधिक सुदृढ़ भी हुआ है। चर्चा कीजिए।

Ans- When India attained independence, & adopted democracy, many political scholars propounded that India as a nation will fail. contrarily, it has become the most vibrant democracy & a strong nation.

The divisive problems like communalism, casteism, linguism, secessionism etc we have are present since from the time of colonial rule.

→ 'Divisive' problems & challenges

① Communalism is a result of colonial strategy of divide & rule.

(b) corruption is a gift of East India company. It was used to spread influence of the company.

(c) Casteism has been present since centuries. This has weakened & divided our society in multiple faultlines.

(d) Linguism has also been there. In Nagpur session of congress - 1920, it was declared that India will be reorganised on lingual lines

(e) secessionism is primarily due to demand of autonomy (punjab, Kashmir) or lack of development (Nagaland, Bodoland)

These challenges have posed severe roadblocks to Indian evolution. In 1960s, all challenges became united and it appeared that India will -

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

- not survive the 'dangerous decade'
But India not only survived but also became stronger. It also established National integration council

→ **Driving force for India**

Forces
- → Accommodative Indian democracy
- → Indian ethos - Sarva dharma sambhav, vashudhaiva kutumbkam
- → progressive constitution & its ideals provide scope for everyone's empowerment
- → Federalism, power devolution
- → Decisive leadership
- → Indian society is dynamic & cohesive
- → protection of everyone's cultures & way of life.

Thus, India has become one of the most strong nation. There exist a unity in diversity. Indian nationalism has become a common consciousness.

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

16. Domestic servants are one unique group of workers in modern India, which is ubiquitous but remains invisible. Indicate the challenges faced by this section of workers. Also, discuss the factors that contribute to these challenges and suggest measures to address them. **(250 words) 15**

घरेलू नौकर आधुनिक भारत में श्रमिकों का एक अद्वितीय समूह है, जो सर्वव्यापी है किन्तु अदृश्य बना रहता है। श्रमिकों के इस वर्ग द्वारा सामना की जाने वाली चुनौतियों का उल्लेख कीजिए। साथ ही, इन चुनौतियों में योगदान देने वाले कारकों की विवेचना कीजिए और उन्हें दूर करने के उपाय भी सुझाइए।

Ans — Domestic workers are one of the most marginalised section of Indian society. As per ILO report, not only they face discrimination & exploitation but also get lower wages.

→ Challenges faced by them

→ violation of their human rights like right to livelihood.

→ Mostly children are employed as helpers. It sacrifices their education.

→ sexual assault on women domestic helps.

→ Discrimination - They are given poor food, leftover food & clothes

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

→ undermining of dignity.
→ poor wages keep them in the vicious cycle of poverty - hunger - domestic servants.
→ physical assault like beating & abuse.
→ psychological & mental assault as they are not allowed to meet family members.
→ Excessive workload

→ Reasons for such challenges
→ There is no law or policy to govern domestic servants.
→ Lack of organisation of domestic servants.
→ poor awareness levels about schemes & rights.
→ monitoring aspect is very poor
→ Lack of data on the numbers of domestic servants & their work.

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

Measures Needed

- Bring a law to regulate Domestic servants sector
- Define nature of work & set minimum working hour
- Minimum wages should be allowed
- We can sign ILO Convention on Domestic workers
- Capacity building & skilling
- Monitoring of Domestic servants
- Basic amenities like education, health facilities
- Bring them under social security net. eg- PM Jeevan Jyoti Bima yojana
- Make a body like NHRC to protect rights of Domestic servants.

Thus, we must take multipronged steps to ensure emancipation of this section. Their empowerment will help achieving our goals like equity, social justice etc

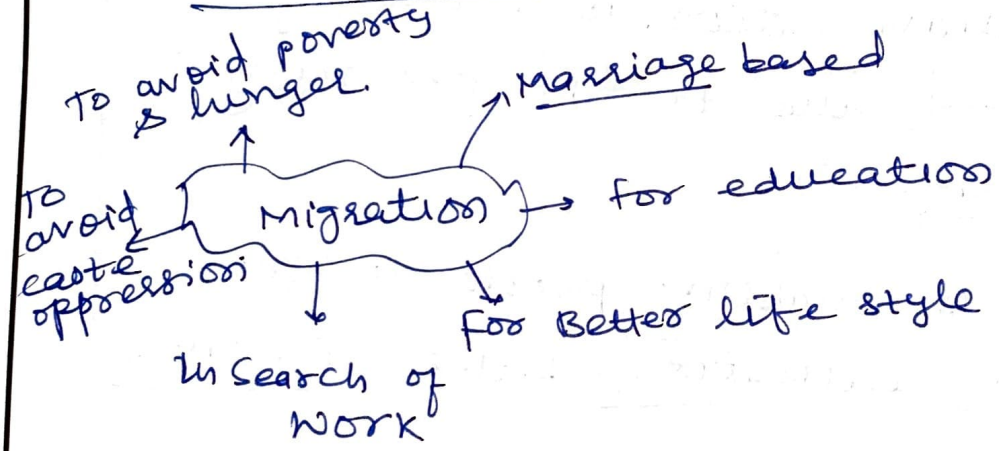
Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

17. The story of contemporary India is a story of migration. In this context, explain how migration has shaped India socially and economically.

(250 words) 15

समकालीन भारत की कहानी वस्तुतः प्रवासन की एक कहानी है। इस संदर्भ में, स्पष्ट कीजिए कि प्रवासन ने किस प्रकार भारत को सामाजिक और आर्थिक रूप से आकार दिया है।

Ans- Migration has become a ubiquotous phenomenon in India. As per CMIS report, there are 139 million migrants workers in India. post-LPG reforms, migration has become more entrenched.



→ How migration has shaped India socially

→ There is decline of caste based rigidities. people who come to urban areas face less caste-based-

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

- discrimination.

→ The nuclear family is on rise breaking the traditional joint family structure

→ It is blurring the division between urban & rural areas.

→ Migration has led to development of slums, squatters.

→ Indian nation is becoming mixed due to intermingling of people.

→ It is enabling people to get better education, better life style etc.

→ Some urban areas are facing issues like crimes, population overload etc.

→ Migration shaping India economically

(9) Better job opportunity to -

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

- poor section living in villages

(b) Labour need of cities & states are fulfilled.

(c) It helped tackling poverty & hunger along with unemployment.

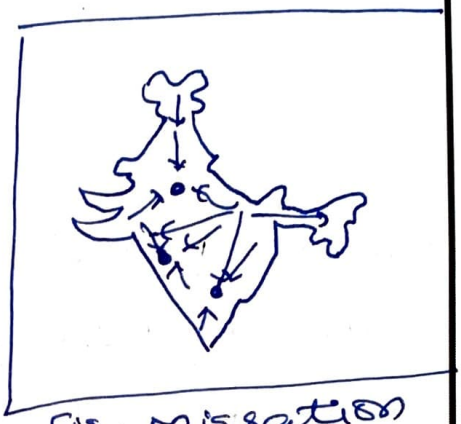


fig- migration pattern

(d) It has promoted feminisation of agriculture & feminization of poverty.

(e) migrant labours are not paid adequate wage which keep them poor.

(f) Huge outlay of pocket expenditure keep them under trap of poverty.

Thus, migration issues became infamous during covid-19 pandemic. It demands proper handling of migration. They must be provided social & economic security so as to get justice & avoid shocks like health hazard etc.

Don't write anything this margin
(इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

18. Briefly describe the process of ozone hole formation. Also, explain why ozone hole over Antarctic is greater in size than the one over Arctic.

(250 words) 15

ओजोन छिद्र के निर्माण की प्रक्रिया का संक्षेप में वर्णन कीजिए। साथ ही, स्पष्ट कीजिए कि अंटार्कटिक के ऊपर का ओजोन छिद्र, आर्कटिक के ऊपर के छिद्र की तुलना में आकार में बड़ा क्यों है।

Ans- Ozone is found in stratosphere of our atmosphere. It is known to protect the earth from harmful UV rays. However, ozone layer is going for deformation due to several reasons-

→ process of ozone hole formation

→ Ozone hole formation and redressal is a natural phenomenon. However, at contemporary time, due to increased use of ODS this process has been amplified.

→ when ODS substances are used. They move upward in atmosphere due to convection.

→ when they ~~wated~~ interact with ozone layer in presence of -

Don't write anything this margin
(इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

- sunlight ozone layer does for deformation (O_3 breaks into $O_2 + O$)

→ Due to strong stratospheric winds, ozone hole keeps on widening.

Ozone hole over Antarctica was discovered in 1980s.

Antarctica has great ozone hole in comparison to one over ~~Antar~~ Aretic. Reasons for this as follows:—

(a) Antarctic's atmosphere does not see any alteration as seen in Arctic due to complex mixture of land & water.

(b) polar stratospheric clouds in Antarctic is very strong in comparison to Arctic.

(c) westerlies in southern hemisphere blows with great force causing—

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

- Great disposal of ODS in Antarctic region.

(d) undisturbed polar vortex in Antarctic keeps atmosphere intensified.

(e) In Arctic, we see complex atmospheric phenomenon due to complex mixture of land & water.

Thus, ozone formation is normalising in Antarctic region primarily due to phasing out of ODS. Montreal treaty, Vienna protocol & Kigali convention have played key role in healing of ozone holes.

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

19. Ocean deoxygenation is one of the most detrimental, yet under-reported side-effects of human-induced climate change. Identify the causes behind it. Also, mention its socio-economic and environmental implications for the world. **(250 words) 15**

महासागरीय डीऑक्सीजनेशन मानव प्रेरित जलवायु परिवर्तन के सर्वाधिक हानिकारक, तथापि अल्पसूचित दुष्प्रभावों में से एक है। इसके लिए उत्तरदायी कारणों की पहचान कीजिए। साथ ही, विश्व के लिए इसके सामाजिक-आर्थिक और पर्यावरणीय निहितार्थों का भी उल्लेख कीजिए।

Ans- Ocean deoxygenation has become a widespread phenomenon. As per IPCC special report on ocean & cryosphere, more than 20% of ocean is going for deoxygenation. Scientists have found a huge hypoxic region in Bay of Bengal as well.

Ocean deoxygenation leads to depletion of oxygen from ocean creating a hypoxic zone. It leads to widespread destruction of marine ecosystem.

→ Causes behind it:-

(a) Increased CO_2 uptake by ocean due to increased emission.

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

(b) increased disposal of untreated sewerage, river-runoff etc creating eutrophic zone leading to depletion of oxygen.

(c) ocean stratification preventing penetration of oxygen to lower level of the ocean. (IPCC report)

(d) increased waste & garbage disposal. As per UNEP, great pacific garbage patch is creating hypoxic zone in pacific ocean.

(e) Global warming & rising sea level have negative impact on upwelling which breaks natural cycle of ocean system.

(f) increased hydrogenation & enhanced ocean acidity.

→ **Socio-economic implications**

→ Reduced marine ecosystem will harm food-chain.

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

- Fish catch, sea food will decrease cause depletion of human protein source
- It will affect livelihood of fishermans, people settled near coasts (For eg- 46% of Japan's protein need comes from sea-food)
- It will impact rainfall pattern. For eg- Any alteration in monsoon will cause greate damage to India

→ Environmental implications

- Destruction of marine ecosystem.
- prevents upwelling causing depletion of nutrients for marine biodiversity
- will cause diminishing of coral reefs, mangroves making coastal areas more vulnerable
- Natural balance will be disturbed.
- Decline in marine biodiversity

Thus, UNEP & UNFCC must ~~stake~~ stringent steps to address issues raised by IPCC report. It will help achieving SDG-14 (Life below water) to ensure sustainable development.

Don't write anything this margin
(इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

20. Watershed management can ensure effective use of both natural and social capitals. In this context, discuss how the concept of integrated watershed management can help meet the sustainable development goals in India. **(250 words) 15**

जलसंभर प्रबंधन प्राकृतिक और सामाजिक, दोनों पूंजियों का प्रभावी उपयोग सुनिश्चित कर सकता है। इस संदर्भ में, विवेचना कीजिए कि एकीकृत जलसंभर प्रबंधन की अवधारणा भारत में संधारणीय विकास लक्ष्यों को प्राप्त करने में किस प्रकार सहायता कर सकती है।

Ans - watershed management denotes a process of managing all regions related to water conservation & management. eg - mountains, Rainfed region, canal, rivers, rain etc.

It will ensure effective use of :-

Natural capital	Social capitals
→ Ground water	→ Human labour
→ Forest	→ Monetary capital
→ pesticides, fertilizers	→ peace in the region
→ Rivers, canals, lakes	

As per NITI Aayog's CWMI, 600 million people of India are facing severe water crisis which makes watershed -

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

- management indispensable.

→ **Integrated watershed management**

→ It entails to manage upstream as well as down stream regions.

→ It focuses on on farm water management, Command Area development, rehabilitation of rainfed areas.

→ Reduces deforestation, use of chemical fertilizers.

→ water harvesting using traditional methods like check dams, Tanks, Johad etc are encouraged.

→ Better aquifer management & optimum utilization of water resources.

→ In this regard, govt has launched schemes like IWMP, PMKSY, Nirmanchal yojana, Atal Bhujal yojana.

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

→ Integrated water management & SDGs

→ IWM will ensure availability & affordability of water at every farms. It reduce poverty & hunger – SDG – I & II.

→ Increased water harvesting will ensure better accessibility of water to all. SDG – 6.

→ It will prevent soil degradation & desertification – SDG – 13

→ will enhance farmers' income & better position to handle health crisis (SDG – 3)

→ More female farmers are suffering from irrigation issue. It will help achieving SDG-5 i.e. Gender justice.

Thus, IWMP along with animal husbandry will make villages self sufficient, double farmers' income & will help preserving environment.

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GENERAL STUDIES (TEST CODE : 1414)

Name of Candidate	Laxman Tiwari		
Medium Eng./Hindi	Eng.	Registration Number	232438
Center	Karol Bagh	Date	19/12/2020

INDEX TABLE

Q. No.	Maximum Marks	Marks Obtained
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12	15	
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15	15	
16	15	
17	15	
18	15	
19	15	
20	15	

Total Marks Obtained:

Remarks:

INSTRUCTIONS

1. Do furnish the appropriate details in the answer sheet (viz. Name, Registration Number and Test Code).
   उत्तर पुस्तिका में सूचनाएं भरना आवश्यक है (नाम, प्रश्न–पत्र कोड, विद्यार्थी क्रमांक आदि)।
2. There are **TWENTY** questions printed in **ENGLISH & HINDI**
   इसमें बीस प्रश्न हैं अंग्रेजी और हिन्दी में छपे हैं।
3. **All questions are compulsory.**
   सभी प्रश्न अनिवार्य हैं।
4. The number of marks carried by a question/part is indicated against it.
   प्रत्येक प्रश्न/भाग के अंक उसके सामने दिए गए हैं।
5. Answers must be written in the medium authorized in the Admission Certificate, which must be stated clearly on the cover of this Question-Cum-Answer (QCA) Booklet in the space provided. No marks will be given for answers written in medium other that the authorized one.
   प्रश्नों के उत्तर उसी माध्यम में लिखे जाने चाहिए जिसका उल्लेख आपके प्रवेश पत्र में किया गया है और उस माध्यम का स्पष्ट उल्लेख प्रश्न–सह–उत्तर (क्यूसीए) पुस्तिका के मुख्य पृष्ठ पर अंकित निर्दिष्ट स्थान पर किया जाना चाहिए। उल्लिखित माध्यम के अतिरिक्त अन्य किसी माध्यम में लिए गए उत्तर पर कोई अंक नहीं मिलेंगे।
6. Word limit in questions, if specified, should be adhered to.
   प्रश्नों में शब्द सीमा, जहाँ विनिर्दिष्ट है, का अनुसरण किया जाना चाहिए।
7. Any page or portion of the page left blank in the Question-Cum-Answer Booklet must be clearly struck off.
   उत्तर पुस्तिका में खाली छोड़ा हुआ पृष्ठ या उसके अंश को स्पष्ट रूप से काटा जाना चाहिए।

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Plot No. 857, 1st Floor, Banda Bahadur Marg (Opp Punjab & Sindh Bank), Dr. Mukherjee Nagar Delhi- 110009

EVALUATION INDICATORS

1. Contextual Competence
2. Content Competence
3. Language Competence
4. Introduction Competence
5. Structure - Presentation Competence
6. Conclusion Competence

Overall Macro Comments / feedback / suggestions on Answer Booklet:

1.

2.

3.

4.

5.

6.

All the Best

Don't write anything this margin
(इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

1. The right to recall is a much-needed step to deepen democracy in India. Critically discuss. (150 words) 10

भारत में लोकतंत्र को सुदृढ़ करने हेतु 'राइट टू रिकॉल' एक अत्यंत आवश्यक कदम है। आलोचनात्मक चर्चा कीजिए।

Ans- Indian democracy has become one of the most vibrant democracy. Now there is a need to move towards substantive aspect of democracy - Direct democracy.

Right to recall is a mechanism of direct democracy where people have right to recall (removes) a representative by voting him/her out.

→ Deepens democracy:-

① It will enhance accountability of representatives effectively.

② It makes people more empowered.

③ Discretion & distance of leaders decreases.

④ people can remove 'dead wood' incapable representative.

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

(5) various states (MP, Rajasthan) have introduced Right to recall. It has increased effectiveness.

→ Arguments against

criticisms
- → creates a situation of instability.
- → Malafide use of Right to recall.
- → signature campaign by opposition to remove representatives
- → political maturity is less in India
- → It will promote 'horse trading' & corruption
- → Adds extra-burden to Election commission.

Thus, along with electoral reforms, right to recall can be given a shot to deeper democracy in India. IInd ARC, NCRWC have also recommended this.

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

2. For the justice delivery system to work for the ordinary citizen, it is imperative that the issues affecting the functioning of the lower courts in India be urgently addressed. Discuss. **(150 words) 10**

आम नागरिक के लिए न्याय वितरण प्रणाली को कारगर बनाने हेतु, भारत में अधीनस्थ न्यायालयों की कार्यप्रणाली को प्रभावित करने वाले मुद्दों पर तत्काल ध्यान दिया जाना आवश्यक है। चर्चा कीजिए।

Ans- Justice delayed is justice denied.

As per NJDG, 3.5 crore cases are pending in India. 60% prisoners are undertrials & 80% cases take more than 7 years to get disposed.

→ Justice is the foundation of any governance. It is citizens' natural & constitution right (Art 21) to get justice.

Issues
- → Huge vacancy - 50% in many states (NCI)
- → poor infrastructure - court premises, computers etc.
- → Large number of leave to judges
- → poor criminal justice system. For eg- 137/Lakh policemen against 222/Lakh - UN
- → poor & rigid laws.

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→ ways to address their functionings:-

→ Bring AIJS into being to resolve issue of vacancy

→ concept of evening courts.

→ Judicial impact assessment to assess judges

→ creation of robust infrastructure.

→ promote Alternate Dispute Redressal - conciliation, Arbitration, Gram Nyayalaya, NALSA.

→ plea Bargaining - Malimath Committee.

→ Reforming police - prakash Singh case recommendations.

→ weed out old & rigid laws.

Thus, NITI Aayog has suggested for bringing of AIJS, HJDG etc to ensure efficiency of low judiciary. SC has rightly said that justice must not only be done, must also been seen being done.

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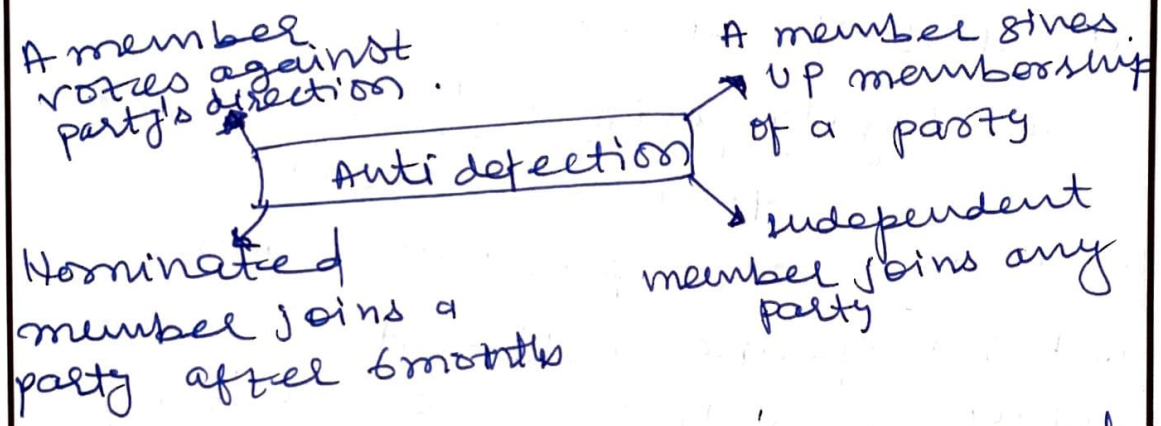
3. Is anti-defection law a restriction on the freedom of choice of legislators? Examine and also highlight the role played by Speaker in this regard.
(150 words) 10

क्या दल-बदल रोधी क़ानून विधि-निर्माताओं (लेजिस्लेटर्स) की 'चयन की स्वतंत्रता' पर एक प्रतिबंध है? परीक्षण कीजिए और साथ ही इस संदर्भ में,अध्यक्ष द्वारा निभाई जाने वाली भूमिका को रेखांकित कीजिए।

Ans- Anti-defection law was brought through 52nd Amendment Act - 1985 to curb menace of rampant defection. It is placed in 10th Schedule.



It has been argued that though Anti-defection was enacted to curb defection & to ensure stability of the govt. But it has become a menace.

→ It undermines an individual representative's choice.

→ promotes mass culture

→ Dictatorship of the party

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

→ Legislator is unable to put demands of his constituency.
→ party whip becomes sacred word.

The Act says that speaker shall be the determining authority in case of defection. Recent Karnataka case showed that post of speaker has become highly politicised. speaker exercises this power in a partisan manner. Karnataka speaker held that defecting legislators are not eligible to contest election for 5 years. This shows the arbitrariness & politicisation.

Thus, 2nd ARC has recommended that Anti-defection Act should be rehauled. It should be applied only in case of govt stability. Moreover, power for deciding should be shifted from speaker to ECI.

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(इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

4. What are the various issues pertaining to functioning and performance of state legislatures in India? In this context, suggest some measures to make state assemblies more transparent and effective. (150 words) 10

भारत में राज्य विधान-मंडलों की कार्यपद्धति और निष्पादन से संबंधित विभिन्न मुद्दे क्या हैं? इस संदर्भ में, राज्य विधान सभाओं को और अधिक पारदर्शी तथा प्रभावी बनाने हेतु कुछ उपायों का सुझाव दीजिए।

Ans- Indian constitution creates parliamentary form of govt at both union & state level. Art 153-216 deals with various aspect of state assemblies.

→ Issues related to

Functioning	performance
→ Decreased sitting days & debating hours.	→ Reduced output to a great extent (PRS)
→ Bullying behaviour of members hampers functioning.	→ culture of debate & discussion is eroding
→ criminalisation of politics hurting efficiency	→ only 25% of Bills go to standing committees (PRS)
→ Reduced scope & power to hold executive accountable	→ Anti-defection law has promoted 'sheep-mentality'
→ Divisive politics on the line of parties	→ Reduced reasoning & deliberation.

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→ Measures to make

Transparent	Effective
→ Functioning should be telecasted.	→ Mandatory 100 days sitting in a year.
→ publication of reports & Bills widely.	→ capacity building of legislators.
→ power to punish for contempt should be codified.	→ Electoral reforms to prevent criminalisation.
→ capacity building of speaker.	→ Empowering standing committees
	→ Amending Anti-defection law.
	→ Behavioural change to develop habit of debate.

Thus, state legislative assembly is nucleus to state govt. strict measures must be taken to achieve targets of sustainability, Relevance, Financial, Efficiency & Effectiveness as recommended by 2nd ARC.

Don't write anything this margin
(इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

5. Social audit not only increases accountability and transparency but also facilitates good governance. Discuss. Also, highlight the impediments faced in institutionalizing social audits in India. (150 words) 10

सामाजिक अंकेक्षण (सोशल ऑडिट) से न केवल जवाबदेही और पारदर्शिता बढ़ती है, बल्कि यह सुशासन को भी सुविधाजनक बनाता है। चर्चा कीजिए। साथ ही, भारत में सामाजिक अंकेक्षण को संस्थागत बनाने में आने वाली बाधाओं को भी रेखांकित कीजिए।

Ans - Social Audit is a mechanism where community takes the assessment of claimed expenditure & asset creation. It is one of the core to attain good governance

→ Social Audit & accountability & transparency

- → It upholds public servants responsible for their actions.
- → Discovers instances of corruption
- → Bottom-up approach ensures participation of civil societies.
- → promotes transparency as audit report is published widely
- → makes system dynamic & goal oriented
- → community-led development.

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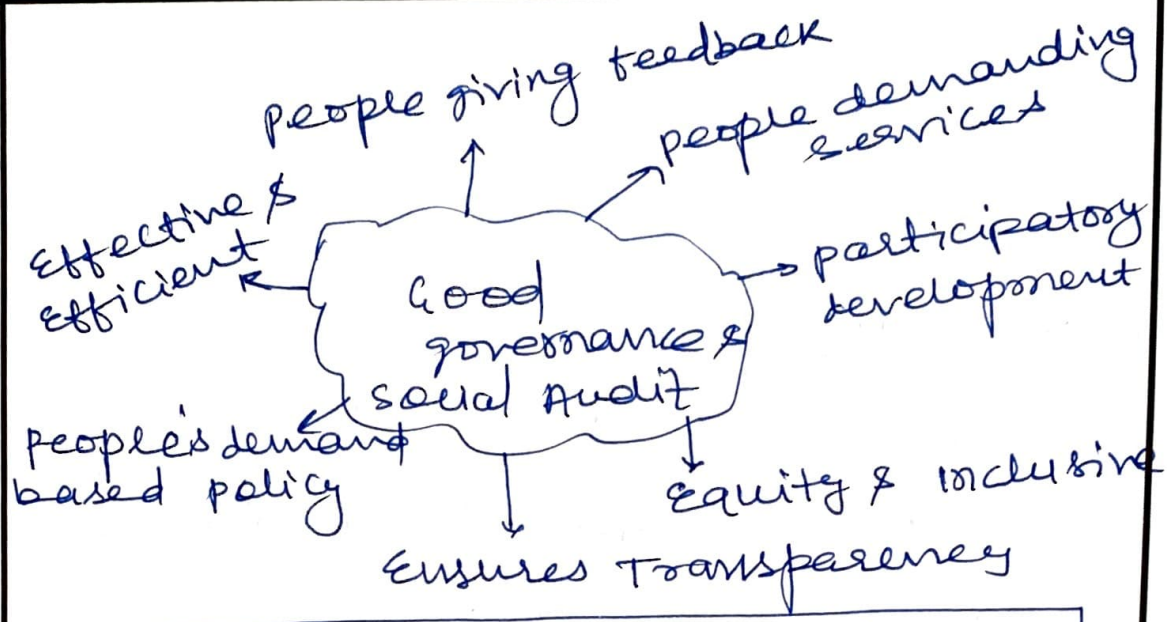

→ **Impediments in social Audit:-**

- → Bureaucracy does not share information
- → Lack of participation of civil society.
- → Govt lacks confidence in direct democracy.
- → people lack avenue & capacity to do social audit.
- → complexity of the process.
- → caste & religion barriar.

Thus, Meghalaya has enacted Social Audit Act to achieve good governance. Further, NFSM, MGNREGA have social audit provision. Social audit is crucial for community-led development

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

6. Explain the idea behind introduction of citizen's charters in India. Also, discuss the problems faced in their implementation. (150 words) 10

भारत में नागरिक चार्टर के आरंभ के पीछे निहित विचार को स्पष्ट कीजिए। साथ ही, उनके कार्यान्वयन के समक्ष आने वाली समस्याओं की विवेचना कीजिए।

Ans- Citizen's charters was introduced by John major's govt in UK. It was adopted in India to enhance ethos, ethics, equity & efficiency of an institutions

Citizen's charter entails the services provided by an organisation, values of the organisation & grievance redressal mechanism.

→ Idea behind citizen's charter (CC)

↓

providing better services to the people.

↓

Treating people as a participant & not mere beneficiary

↓

To ensure bottom-up approach.

↓

To redressal of people's grievance

↓

providing - value, choice, standard, Accountability, transparency &

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

quality in service delivery.

Issues in CC
- poor design and inadequate implementation.
- No legal backing & no periodic updation.
- Business process reengineer not done
- No consultation with civil societies & citizens.
- No transparency & accountability.
- special care of women, elderly, PWD not taken.

Hence, IInd ARC has recommended following measures to strengthen CC:-
- Hold officers accountable
- periodic updations & Review
- Reform civil services before its implementation
- Give legal backing
- consultative way of formulation.

Thus, CC has immense potential. It can be strengthen by adopting SERVOTAM model & SERVQUAL model.

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7. The Public Distribution System in India has shown laudable improvements, however in the context of migrant workers and those still left out, it needs multiple adjustments. Discuss. (150 words) 10

भारत में सार्वजनिक वितरण प्रणाली ने प्रशंसनीय सुधार दर्ज किए हैं, हालाँकि प्रवासी श्रमिकों और इस प्रणाली से न जुड़ पाए लोगों के संदर्भ में, इसमें विविध समायोजनों की आवश्यकता है। चर्चा कीजिए।

Ans- Public distribution system (PDS) is the biggest poverty alleviation program of the govt. As per world Bank, India has lifted out 210 million people out of poverty between 2005-2016.

→ Achievements of PDS:-
- → Food security to poor people.
- → Affordability & Accessibility of nutritious food
- → special provision for pregnent & lactating women
- → Annapurna Anna yojana for elderly
- → Antyodaya through sarvodaya.

However, it has some challenges like:-
- → Inclusion-Exclusion error
- → poor people are still left out.
- → Ghost beneficiaries & diversion of food grains.

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

Migrants also face severe challenge due to non portability of ration cards. It puts them under the vicious cycle of poverty - hunger - undeemployment.

Hence, PDS requires multiple arrangements:-

For migrant workers:-

(a) One nation - one ration card ensuring ration card portability through out nation.
(b) Migrants should be allowed to take 50% ration when staying outside.
(c) Link it with Aadhar - Mobile.

For those left out

(a) Weed out ghost beneficiaries.
(b) Tackle fudging of master rolls.
(c) Use SECC data, Census data to prevent inclusion - exclusion error.
(d) Gram-panchayat should have power to identify poor

Thus, PDS needs reforms as suggested by Shanta Kumar Committee & NITI Aayog to make it more effective.

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8. While India has shown improvement in a number of socio-economic indicators over the years, considerable work still needs to be done to improve India's performance in the Global Hunger Index. Discuss.

(150 words) 10

यद्यपि, भारत ने विगत कुछ वर्षों में कई सामाजिक-आर्थिक संकेतकों में सुधार दर्ज किया है, तथापि वैश्विक भूख सूचकांक (ग्लोबल हंगर इंडेक्स) में भारत के प्रदर्शन को बेहतर करने हेतु अभी भी बहुत कुछ किए जाने की आवश्यकता है। चर्चा कीजिए।

Ans Global Hunger index has put India at 97th rank showing palpable condition of stunting, wasting, malnutrition & child mortality.

India has achieved various remarkable achievements on multiple socio-economic indicators like:-

- Achievement of MDG goals
- Enhancing life expectancy from 64 to 67.5 years.
- Reducing out of pocket expenditure from 68% to 58%.
- Reducing Anaemia from 52% to 38%.

However, GHI has highlighted :- Stunting - 38%
wasting - 22%.
Malnutrition - 32%.
child mortality - 22/1000

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India needs to improve on these indicators. To ensure effective improvement, India has launched various schemes:—

(a) National nutrition mission to reduce anaemia, stunting – 2% per year till 2022 & reducing wasting 3% per year till 2020.

(b) National nutrition authority as a nodal agency

(c) POSHAN Abhiyaan

(d) Janani suraksha Abhiyan, ICDS & Aganwadi to reduce child mortality.

(e) Transformation of Aspirational districts – convergence, cooperation & competition.

(f) Mid-day meal scheme and Annapurna Anna yojana.

(g) SDG goal – 1, 2, 3 & 6

Thus, elimination of socio-economic issues is a prime agenda of our nation. It will help achieving constitutional goals like justice, equity & freedom.

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9. Discuss the border issue between India and Nepal in view of the observation that it is both a testimony to the special relationship and a source of recurring frictions. **(150 words) 10**

भारत-नेपाल संबंध वस्तुतः विशेष संबंध का एक प्रमाण होने के साथ-साथ बारंबार होने वाले टकराव का भी एक स्रोत है, इस अवलोकन के आलोक में दोनों के मध्य सीमा-विवाद की समस्या पर चर्चा कीजिए।

Ans- Recently, Nepal has objected India's new map on the ground that some Indian territories belong to it. It has objected by saying that Limpiyadhura, Susta (Bihar), Lipulekh & Kalapani belong to it.

→ Border issue - A testimony to the special relationship

→ Both nations have signed treaty of peace & friendship & have open border.

→ Border disputes seldomly matters due to intense community to community relation.

→ Nepal blames India for interference in its domestic sphere.

→ Close Relations become sour when not handled with maturity & wisdom.

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→ Dispute - A source of recurring friction

→ Both nations have different interpretation of Treaty of Sugauli - 1816 which determines border.

→ Nepali politicians use India as a punching bag to enhance their vote bank.

→ Nepal is objecting India's presence under chinese influence. India has a military post on Kalapani.

→ Nepal wants to gain advantage of India-China rivalary

→ ~~CPI~~ Communist party of Nepal maintains its hegemony due to its anti-India stance.

Thus, Nepal & India have relation of Roti & Beti. PM Modi has held that Nepal is Janmabhumi & India is Karmabhumi. Hence, India & Nepal should appoint a Border resolution committee to resolve the issue.

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10. The evolving global situation around Covid-19 simultaneously highlights the relevance of the World Health Organisation (WHO) as well as its existing lacunae. Discuss. **(150 words) 10**

कोविड-19 के चतुर्दिक विकसित वैश्विक स्थिति, विश्व स्वास्थ्य संगठन (WHO) की प्रासंगिकता के साथ-साथ इसमें विद्यमान कमियों को भी रेखांकित करती है। चर्चा कीजिए।

Ans- COVID-19 pandemic has engulfed entire world in its influence. WHO was founded in 1946 with the objective to ensure an efficient healthcare facility for all around the world.

However, covid-19 has exposed the deep divides in WHO.

→ Lacunae in WHO:-

(a) Partisan role - WHO did not hold china accountable. It also delayed declaration of covid-19 as PHEIC.

(b) Funding of WHO is of 2 types - voluntary (11.1) & Assessed which comes with condition (89.1)

(c) Other multilateral organisations like GAVI, Global medical alliance are challenging WHO.

(d) WHO has became an organ ~~to~~ of politicisation. current DG of WHO-

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- WHO with China's backing, hence avoided blaming China rather appreciated Chinese actions.

→ **Need of WHO:-**

→ WHO remains crucial in promoting R&D in medicines & vaccines.

→ It is essential for elimination of diseases. It has helped eliminating Small pox, Renderpest, polio.

→ Small nations, developing nations of Asia & Africa are immensely dependent on WHO.

→ WHO is a crucial body to attain SDG goals - 1, 2, 3 etc.

Thus, ~~these~~ USA has threatened to leave WHO (22% funding). However, goal should be to reform the WHO to make it more accountable, inclusive, transparent instead of calling it a biased body.

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11. Identifying the different capacity gaps that exist in Urban Local Bodies (ULBs), highlight the need for capacity building of these bodies. What steps have been taken by the government of India in this regard? **(250 words) 15**

शहरी स्थानीय निकायों (ULBs) में मौजूद विभिन्न क्षमता अंतरालों की पहचान करते हुए, इन निकायों के क्षमता निर्माण की आवश्यकता पर प्रकाश डालिए। इस संबंध में भारत सरकार द्वारा क्या कदम उठाए गए हैं?

Ans - 74th Amendment Act - 1992 has created urban local bodies on the principle of subsidiarity. It aims to enhance good governance along with ensuring humane governance. (Amartya Sen).

→ Capacity gaps in ULBs

gaps
- → poor fund, functions & functionaries (IInd ARC)
- → inadequate administrative decentralisation
- → inadequate powers to mayors
- → DPC (Art 243ZD) has not been constituted in various states
- → poor capacity to enhance sewerage, sanitation & traffic management
- → poor taxation power → Reduced resources.

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↳ Inadequate human capital & institutional capacity.

↳ poor devolution of powers by the states.

→ **Need for capacity building**

→ 45% of Indian GDP comes from urban areas.

→ 31% of our population resides in cities, 400 million more people will be added by 2040.

→ Urban areas are facing some severe daunting challenges like slums, squatters, sanitation, pollution etc.

→ Infrastructures like schools, hospitals, roads, sewers are in bad conditions.

→ The idea of social justice, equity, equality, fraternity undermined due to incapable ULBs.

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(इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

→ steps taken by the govt :-

(a) 74th CAA empowers ULBs for self-governance.

(b) Municipal bonds for meeting financial crunches. eg- Ahmedabad Amravati muni bonds.

(c) AMRUT scheme for urban area rejuvination.

(d) Smart cities mission for retrofitting redevelopment, & green development of advanced cities.

(e) project Hridays. PRASAD, Dekho Apna desh, Rurban mission, PMAY(U) to enhance urban areas.

Thus, along with above measures, Arc IInd has suggested other measures like - making mayor's post politically relevant, civil services reforms, IIFCL, NUFCL for finance, Amending 74th CAA. These steps will ensure sustainable urban development (SDG-11)

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12. Assess the performance of the GST Council as a constitutional body vested with powers to take all major decisions relating to Goods and Services Tax. **(250 words) 15**

वस्तु और सेवा कर (GST) से संबंधित सभी बड़े निर्णय लेने की शक्तियों से लैस एक संवैधानिक निकाय के रूप में GST परिषद के प्रदर्शन का मूल्यांकन कीजिए।

Ans — 101st CAA introduced GST in India in order to achieve principle of one-market, one-tax. Art 269A establishes GST council as the nucleus of whole GST regime.

→ **Composition & powers of GST**

→ union finance minister as chair-person.

→ state finance | revenue ministers as members.

→ Decision to be taken by majority of Not Less Than 75% votes.

→ 1/3rd vote share to union & 2/3rd votes to states.

→ GST Tribunal to address differences between union & states.

→ It establishes fiscal federalism.

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(इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

Achievements of GST council

Achievements

- Decisions primarily taken with consensus, less instances of voting.
- Adequate deliberation with states (cooperative federalism)
- GST Network to collect data & enable GST council to take right decisions
- well established 4-slabs of GST rates
- Suggestions & Advice of states & experts taken into consideration.
- It has been able to plug cascading effects, effective functioning of tax regime.

Shortcomings of GST council

- state's autonomy and right to set rates have gone.
- It has imbalanced the fiscal federalism causing "Three legged race"

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→ GST collection has declined. There is presence of several loopholes.

→ State's' shares are not being transferred to the states by the union (CAG report)

→ Union govt influences the decision & acts as big brother. (Affects cooperative federalism)

→ Hampered states autonomy to take suitable actions next taxation.

→ ULBs & panchayats have been ignored completely.

Thus, there is a need to make GST council more effective by inducting experts, panchayat's representatives giving more say to states to make it efficient & robust.

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13. Discuss each adjective attached to the word 'Justice' in the 'Preamble'. Highlight some constitutional and legal steps taken towards each of them in India. (250 words) 15

उद्देशिका' में प्रयुक्त 'न्याय' शब्द से जुड़े प्रत्येक विशेषण की विवेचना कीजिए। भारत में उनमें से प्रत्येक की दिशा में उठाए गए कुछ संवैधानिक और विधिक कदमों को रेखांकित कीजिए।

Ans- Indian constitution is not only a 'power map' but also an aspirational document. The preamble is the key to our constitutional values. It is called as the horoscope of the constitution.

→ Adjectives Attached the 'justice'

(a) Social Justice - It aims to achieve social justice by creating a level plaging field in the society. It propounds for taking affirmative actions for emancipation of people who have suffered 'historical injustice'

(b) Economic Justice - provides for equitable distribution of national resources. It aims to bridge -

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

- the gap between haves & have nots. BR Ambedkar held that without social & economic Justice, political democracy will fail.

(c) **Political Justice** — It creates Rule of law, equality before law. It also provides fundamental rights to the people & founds constitutionalism & constitutional morality.

→ **Constitutional & legal steps taken**

(a) **Social Justice**
- → Art 14(2), 15, 16, 29, 30, 46, 17, 18 to ensure social Justice
- → SC/ST (prevention of Atrocities) Act
- → Reservation in jobs, education, Lok Sabha, Rajya Sabha, PRIs.
- → schemes like Stand up India, Nai Roshni, Nai Manzil
- → PM's 15-points for minorities, 5th & 6th Schedule, Art 371A-G

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(b) Economic Justice

Constitutional	Legal
→ Art 16 - equality in public employment → Art 39, 43, 46, 300A for equitable distribution of resources → DPSPs, Art 16(4), 16(4A) for reservation.	→ Labour laws & Labour Codes → MGNREGS Act → maternity benefits Act. → Abolition of Right to property → schemes like Skill India, Make in India mission

(c) Political Justice

Constitutional	Legal
→ Rule of law, & equality before law - Art 14, fundamental rights Art 13 - 36. → Art 326 - Right to vote	→ RPA - 1951 → Laws for decriminalisation of politics → political decentralisation - 73rd & 74th CAA → social Audit, Good governance.

Thus, India has come a long way and it has been able to achieve Justice to a great extent. It has more to do by attaining DPSP & SDG targets.

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

14. Federal tensions in India highlight the need for reforming the Seventh Schedule through the addition, removal and appropriate placement of entries. Discuss. **(250 words) 15**

भारत में संघीय तनाव, प्रविष्टियों को जोड़ने, हटाने और उचित व्यवस्थापन के माध्यम से सातवीं अनुसूची में सुधार की आवश्यकता को रेखांकित करते हैं। चर्चा कीजिए।

(A) Indian constitution provides for federal form democratic political system. power has been distributed between union & the states by 7th schedule.

However, there remains a federal tension between the two. The recent handling of Covid-19 pandemic, formulation of farms laws have exposed the tension to a greater extent.

The SC has propounded various doctrines like pith & substance, colourable legislation, Basic structure to ensure stability of 7th schedule.

However, it appears that there is a need to look at 7th schedule in serious manner.

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→ **Addition of entries**

→ Art 248 provides Residuary power to the centre. situations have change since 1947, it required addition of enteries like - state's managing disasters, pandemic etc.

→ **Removal of entries**

→ some enteries have become redundent. 2nd Arc & HCRWC have recommended removal of enteris like management of water resources from either union or state list.

→ **proper placement**

→ some enteries like public order is in state list whilst deployment of forces for maintaining is in union list - entry 2(h).

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

→ State has agriculture & local trade while union has entry for managing markets & trade.

Such imbalances create tension and promotes a tendency of colourable legislation. proper rationalisation is essential to stop any manhandling of federal issue.

Thus, in India we do not have centre-state dispute but party-party dispute (HCRWC). yet we require rationalisation of 7th schedule for cooperative federalism & good governance.

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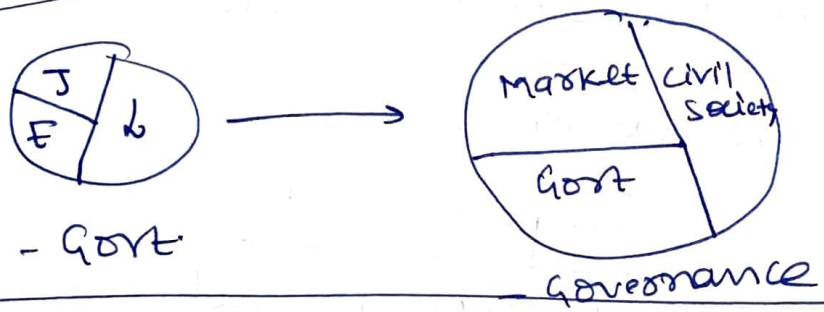
15. The 'globalisation' discourse has reinforced the role of civil society in the management of many socio-economic areas that hitherto belonged to the State. Comment.

(250 words) 15

'वैश्वीकरण' से संबद्ध संवाद ने ऐसे कई सामाजिक-आर्थिक क्षेत्रों के प्रबंधन में नागरिक समाज की भूमिका को परिपुष्ट किया है जो अब तक राज्य से संबंधित थे। टिप्पणी कीजिए।

Ans- Globalisation entailed rolling back of state. It stated that govt should be replaced with governance.



civil society has emerged as a very crucial institution. It has been filling the vacuum created by rolling back of state. civil societies are managing various socio-economic areas like:-

(a) Development through participation of people. Earlier, there was -

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- bureaucracy led development. Now people-led ~~gover~~ development has become participative, bottom-up approach. It has adopted various measures like social audit, transparency, accountability etc.

(b) Capacity building - Earlier state was having commanding heights in employment generation, skill development etc. Now civil societies have come to the forefront. They are providing education, skill, health facilities to the people.

(c) Awareness generation among people about their rights & entitlements. Civil societies have ensured resistence to unsustainable development,

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(इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

violation of fundamental rights, forest rights etc.

(d) Democracy penetration by making people capable of holding public functionaries transparent & accountable. civil societies like SEWA, Pahal, Gunjan are playing key role.

However, it is to be noted that RB report had highlighted the deficiencies of civil societies. As per the report, there is loss of 2-3% of our GDP due to vested interests of NGOs. For eg- Commonpeace funded religious conversion, Greenpeace funded to halt Kudankulam nuclear plant.

Thus, state & civil society must work in tandem to ensure greater development & social, economic & political justice.

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16. Highlighting the need for reforms in civil services with special focus on the Indian Administrative Services (IAS), critically discuss the apprehensions associated with lateral entry in civil services. **(250 words) 15**

भारतीय प्रशासनिक सेवा (IAS) पर विशेष रूप से ध्यान केंद्रित कर तथा सिविल सेवाओं में सुधार की आवश्यकता को रेखांकित करते हुए, सिविल सेवाओं में पार्श्व प्रविष्टि (लेटरल एंट्री) से जुड़ी आशंकाओं की आलोचनात्मक विवेचना कीजिए।

Ans - Civil services is called as the steel frame of India. civil servants play a role of change agent who work for transforming a traditional society into modern society. And achieving unity & integrity of India

→ Need for reforms in civil services

(a) Old and outdated rules do not match the need of present time.

(b) Increased partisanship & instances of corruption. 2nd ARC has held that corruption greases the wheel of bureaucracy.

(c) Generalised IAS officers are not effectively armed ~~with~~ to-

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

- tackle 21st century challenges. eg- climate change, WTO, 4th IR.

(4) increased inefficiency in the service, dead woods, red tape, influence peddling, politicisation.

(2) IAS officers have elite mindset, less touch with villages.

Hence, 2nd ARC has recommended various reforms:-

Reforms
- Recruitment level
- Training style
- performance-based pay
- periodic review- 360° & ISO standard
- increase digitalisation
- forced retirement of "dead woods"

Recently, Govt has allowed lateral entry in to civil services after recommendation from - Ist & IInd ARC, NITI Aayog.

→ Benefits of lateral entry:-

→ Brings new work culture.

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

- → instil a sense of competition among officers.
- → specialised officers to tackle advanced & complex issues. for eg- Nandan Nilekani as Aadhar chairman.
- → Enhanced efficiency & effectiveness.

→ **criticisms**

- → It may get politicised & result into spoil system.
- → party-based selection & appointment will hurt civil services values like neutrality.
- → short term service tenure cannot motivate officers
- → It creates resentment in permanent executives & reduces motivation to work.

Thus, above issues have been taken into consideration as lateral entry is allowed only after UPSC ~~clearas~~ clearance to ensure transparent & neutral selection.

Don't write anything this margin
(इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

17. Online education is gaining traction in India due to the ongoing COVID-19 crisis. Identify the different challenges that need to be addressed before it can emerge as a feasible alternative to classroom learning in India. Suggest some measures to address the above-identified challenges.
(250 words) 15

वर्तमान में जारी कोविड-19 संकट के कारण भारत में ऑनलाइन शिक्षा बढ़ रही है। उन विभिन्न चुनौतियों की पहचान कीजिए जिन्हें भारत में कक्षा अधिगम (क्लासरूम लर्निंग) के एक व्यवहार्य विकल्प के रूप में इसके उभरने से पूर्व दूर किए जाने की आवश्यकता है। उपर्युक्त चुनौतियों का समाधान करने हेतु कुछ उपायों का सुझाव दीजिए।

Ans- Online education has become the new normal in India given the covid-19 pandemic. Govt has also been pushing for online education as it has become more equitable.

Benefits
- Ends crony capitalism
- Low-cost quality education
- Breaks barriers like regions & gender
- Good teachers having wide reach

→ Challenges before online education

① Infrastructural constraints -
Mobile penetration is 156% in urban regions, 47% in rural areas. Only 14% Indians have laptops (NSSO report)

(b) Internet connectivity is faltering in rural areas. Females have low access to internet.

(c) Online education is not trustable by parents. children not going to school are pushed into work/ labour.

(d) Not efficient way to conduct online assessment & examination.

(e) quality control becomes a challenge.

(f) Not equitable as tribals, Dalits, minorities do not benefit from online education (ASER report)

(g) No interaction between teacher & students & peers hamper personality formation.

→ Measures needed to address them

(a) A nodal department to control quality & reach of online education.

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

(b) creation of infrastructure like providing mobile & laptops.

(c) internet connectivity to ensure equity & accessibility.

(d) capacity building by giving training to rural, tribal, Dalit, minority, girl etc children.

(e) Better cyber management to prevent extortion by education mafias.

(f) Behavioural change among parents through Information, communication & education.

To address above issues, GoA has launched vidyanjali, DISHA, VAANI project, digital India mission, Manodarpan project, Bharat Net, K-phone (Kerala) etc to ensure online education ensures quality, equity & accessibility (SDG-4)

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

18. In recent times, Randomised Control Trials (RCTs) have acquired salience in policy debates. In the context of poverty alleviation programmes in India, discuss the role RCTs can play in policy formulation. **(250 words) 15**

हाल के समय में, रैंडमाइज्ड कंट्रोल ट्रायल (RCTs) नीतिगत बहस का महत्वपूर्ण भाग बन गया है। भारत में निर्धनता उन्मूलन कार्यक्रमों के संदर्भ में, नीति-निर्माण में RCTs द्वारा निभाई जा सकने वाली भूमिका की विवेचना कीजिए।

Ans.- Recent Nobel prize was awarded to two economists for doing research for poverty alleviation. They have propounded that ~~RTC~~ RCT helps reducing poverty

RCT entails targetting particular population and providing essential needed services to them. for instance, certain persons will be provided nutrient rich food, some will be provided employment, some will get education & skill. This system has become efficient in alleviating poverty.

Don't write anything this margin
(इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

India has 21.9% of its population under poverty & 28% under multidimensionally poor (UNDP-MPI). In this scenario, RCT becomes very efficient.

→ RCT & policy formulation :-

(a) It will help differentiating poor on the basis of their need.

(b) particular reason for poverty for a certain section of population will be identified.

(c) It will help making policy, implementation & achieving target in effective way.

(d) several reasons like chronic poverty, relative poverty, health-related poverty, learning poverty will be tackled effectively.

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

(e) It will help in formulation of poverty alleviation ~~poverty~~ policy for diverse set of people efficient.

(f) Further, RCT will also help better utilization of resources.

(g) Schemes & initiatives like MGNREGS, Mid-day meal, POSHAN Abhiyan, Annapurna Anna yojna, TPDS, DAY-NRLM etc will be implemented effectively.

Thus, RCT will help building people's capacity, elimination of deprivation & achieving humane governance along with SDG-1 & 2.

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

19. Internationally the rise of protectionism and changing approach of many countries towards migration may have a significant impact on the Indian Diaspora. Explain.

(250 words) 15

अंतर्राष्ट्रीय स्तर पर उभरते हुए संरक्षणवाद और प्रवासन के प्रति कई देशों के परिवर्तित होते दृष्टिकोण का भारतीय डायस्पोरा पर महत्वपूर्ण प्रभाव पड़ सकता है। स्पष्ट कीजिए।

Ans- Indian diaspora is the largest diaspora in the world. They send remittance of ~ $ 82 billion per year. (IMO report).

Due to GFC & recent COVID-19 pandemic, there rise in protectionism all around the world. Western countries are restricting immigration & are changing their approach.

→ Western countries are aiming to provide employment to local people.

→ Middle-East & Gulf countries have changed their policy- for eg- Qatar has mandated that 75% jobs should be reserved for nationals.

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

- there is rise of right-wing parties in west who oppose globalisation.

→ How does it impact Indian diaspora

→ Loss of livelihood due to migration restrictions.

→ They will ~~pto~~ face xenophobic & racial discrimination.

→ movement towards India where employment opportunities are meage.

→ Reduced opportunities to get good jobs abroad.

→ proper utilization of skills is difficult.

→ Decreased remittance earning for India.

→ violation of human rights of Indian diaspora.

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

Hence, increasing protectionism is certainly going to hurt Indian diaspora. It can be eliminated by signing bilateral agreements on services & labour movement along with FTA in goods.

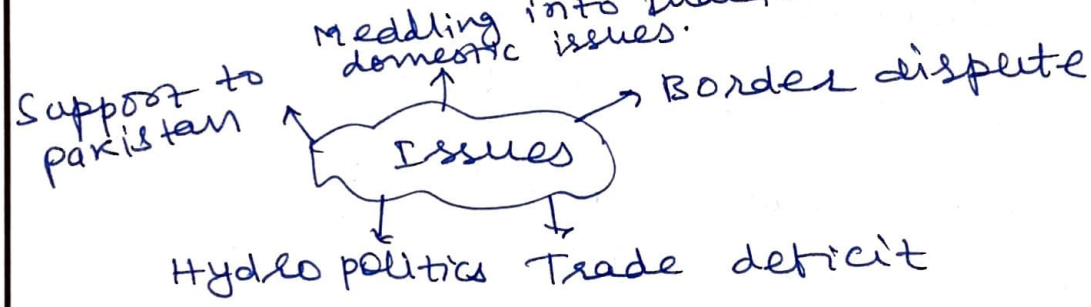
Thus, India must prepare itself to ensure better job availability to Indian diaspora in domestic economy. Recent pandemic has exposed the faltering system. The SWADTS scheme & TEST scheme are in right direction.

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

20. In the context of India-China ties, explain the term 'Panchsheel'. In view of the argument that China has persistently violated these principles, argue whether the longstanding approach requires changes. **(250 words) 15**

भारत-चीन संबंधों के संदर्भ में, 'पंचशील' शब्द को स्पष्ट कीजिए। इस वाद-विवाद के आलोक में कि चीन ने इन सिद्धांतों का बारंबार उल्लंघन किया है, तर्क प्रस्तुत कीजिए क्या इस दीर्घकालिक दृष्टिकोण में परिवर्तन की आवश्यकता है।

Ans- India and china have long historical enmity. china has emerged as biggest security threat to India. Recent clash at LAC (Galwan valley) has highlighted the severity of the situation.



→ **panchsheel**

It was signed between India & China during visit of Pt. Nehru to china. The is based Buddhis principles of peace & aims to stabilise relationship.

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Panchsheel
- Non-interference in domestic issues
- Respect sovereignity & territorial integrity
- mutual respect
- peaceful coexistence
- peaceful resolution of disputes.

However, china has violated these principles on multiple occasions:—
- 1962 war
- Annexation of Aksai chin & Saksgam valley.
- Sondorongchu clash
- Doklam standoff
- LAC stand off.
- Meddling into Kashmir issue
- Supporting pakistan against India.

Moreover, there is clash of geo strategic goals. China wants that India should become a junior partner of china. China wants to create a unipolar Asia led by it. Its schemes like-

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BRI - CPEC passing through Gilgit-Baltistan, string of pearls, assertion in Indo-pacific etc have been hurting India's interests. India wants to maintain multipolar Asia & respectable place for all. It wants to ensure that Indo-pacific remains free, open & inclusive.

Hence, to counter china's belligerence, there is a need to move towards panchamrit (samman, sambad, sahyog, shanti & samriddhi) along with 'strategic autonomy'. India has come out of 'historical hesitation' & has joined QUAD, AAGC, given idea of SAGAR, IORA, IONS, Blue economy.

Thus, India should recalibrate its policy with mix of realism & idealism to handle china actively & to protect its own geo-economic, geo-strategic, & geo-political interests.

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GENERAL STUDIES (TEST CODE : 1418)

Name of Candidate	Laxman Tiwari		
Medium Eng./Hindi	Eng.	Registration Number	232438
Center	Karol Bagh	Date	21/12/2020

INDEX TABLE

Q. No.	Maximum Marks	Marks Obtained
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9	10	
10	10	
11	15	
12	15	
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15	15	
16	15	
17	15	
18	15	
19	15	
20	15	

Total Marks Obtained:

Remarks:

INSTRUCTIONS

1. Do furnish the appropriate details in the answer sheet (viz. Name, Registration Number and Test Code).
   उत्तर पुस्तिका में सूचनाएं भरना आवश्यक है (नाम, प्रश्न–पत्र कोड, विद्यार्थी क्रमांक आदि)।
2. There are **TWENTY** questions printed in **ENGLISH & HINDI**
   इसमें बीस प्रश्न हैं अंग्रेजी और हिन्दी में छपे हैं।
3. **All questions are compulsory.**
   सभी प्रश्न अनिवार्य हैं।
4. The number of marks carried by a question/part is indicated against it.
   प्रत्येक प्रश्न/भाग के अंक उसके सामने दिए गए हैं।
5. Answers must be written in the medium authorized in the Admission Certificate, which must be stated clearly on the cover of this Question-Cum-Answer (QCA) Booklet in the space provided. No marks will be given for answers written in medium other that the authorized one.
   प्रश्नों के उत्तर उसी माध्यम में लिखे जाने चाहिए जिसका उल्लेख आपके प्रवेश पत्र में किया गया है और उस माध्यम का स्पष्ट उल्लेख प्रश्न–सह–उत्तर (क्यूसीए) पुस्तिका के मुख्य पृष्ठ पर अंकित निर्दिष्ट स्थान पर किया जाना चाहिए। उल्लिखित माध्यम के अतिरिक्त अन्य किसी माध्यम में लिए गए उत्तर पर कोई अंक नहीं मिलेंगे।
6. Word limit in questions, if specified, should be adhered to.
   प्रश्नों में शब्द सीमा, जहाँ विनिर्दिष्ट है, का अनुसरण किया जाना चाहिए।
7. Any page or portion of the page left blank in the Question-Cum-Answer Booklet must be clearly struck off.
   उत्तर पुस्तिका में खाली छोड़ा हुआ पृष्ठ या उसके अंश को स्पष्ट रूप से काटा जाना चाहिए।

EVALUATION INDICATORS

1. Contextual Competence
2. Content Competence
3. Language Competence
4. Introduction Competence
5. Structure - Presentation Competence
6. Conclusion Competence

Overall Macro Comments / feedback / suggestions on Answer Booklet:

Ans

1.

2.

3.

4.

5.

6.

All the Best

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Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

1. Discuss the need to strengthen the National Commission for Scheduled Castes to tackle the problems faced by the Scheduled Castes in India. **(150 words) 10**

भारत में अनुसूचित जातियों द्वारा सामना की जा रही समस्याओं से निपटने के लिए राष्ट्रीय अनुसूचित जाति आयोग को सशक्त बनाने की आवश्यकता पर चर्चा कीजिए।

Ans National Commission for SCs (NCSC) was created as a constitutional body ~~U/A 338~~ 338. to it aims to uphold & protect SCs right, development & prosperity

NCSC
- Recommend about development
- Sees implementation of SCs rights' protection.
- power of civil court
- Report to the president
- Power to enforce attendance

Problems faced by SCs
- caste-based discrimination.
- Manual scavenging
- Exploitation of Dalit women eg- Hathras rape case
- Bondage, Begari
- Economic backwardness
- poor social mobility

Don't write anything in margin

→ **Need to strengthen NCSC**

(a) Fulfilling constitutional mandates (Art 17, 18, 46, 338).
(b) Ensuring development & empowerment of women (Dalits)
(c) protection of Dalits' rights.
(d) Faltering NCSC — most posts are vacant.
(e) No financial & administrative autonomy
(f) Recommendatory in nature.
(g) No power to ~~ex~~ impose fines.
(h) Reports not tabled in parliament
(i) Become a 'toothless tiger'

Thus, NCSC must be revamped. There should be a Dalit women in it, it must be financially independent. Its reform will enable attaining constitutional goal of social justice.

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2. Does the Representation of People's Act ensure an effective mechanism against criminalization of politics in India? Discuss. (150 words) 10
क्या लोक प्रतिनिधित्व अधिनियम भारत में राजनीति के अपराधीकरण के विरूद्ध एक प्रभावी तंत्र सुनिश्चित करता है? चर्चा कीजिए।

(A) criminalisation of politics has become all prevalent. As per ADR report, 44% of MPs (17th Lok Sabha) have criminal history.

RPA 1951 has been brought to conduct free & fair election in a smooth manner.

→ RPA-1951 & criminalisation of politics

→ Sec (8) entails that if someone is convicted, ~~s/he~~ for 2 years, s/he lose membership.

→ Declaration of criminal anticedents & income sources.

→ Sec 123(3) prevent corrupt practices like asking for votes on lines of caste, religion etc

→ Empowers ECI to declare election quid pro quo in case of rigging.

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

However, IInd ARC says that RPA-1951 is not effective in tackling criminalisation of politics.

→ How

- → Does not empower ECI, to de-register a party.
- → Does not impose limitation on parties' expenditure.
- → Use of money & muscle power not tackled.
- → Nexus between criminals & politicians cannot be broken.
- → Does not confer ECI power to contain black money

Thus, RPA must be reformed to make Indian politics clean. It will ensure ~~bet~~ tackling decline of parliament.

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

3. Discuss the challenges that are being faced by Gram Nyayalayas in their effective functioning. (150 words) 10

ग्राम न्यायालयों द्वारा प्रभावी रूप से कार्य करने में सामना की जा रही चुनौतियों की विवेचना कीजिए।

Gram Nyayalayas (GNs) were established through GN Act 2008. It is an ADR which aims to give swift Justice at low cost.

Features
- Accessible & Affordable
- Hear both civil & criminal cases.
- Lowers burden of courts.
- Social activist as a judge

→ Challenges faced by GN:-

1) only 7-8 states have constituted GNs.
2) vacant posts of judges & mediators.
3) Lack of infrastructure & eq- court premises, computers etc.
4) Human capital issues.

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5.) Non devolution of powers by the states.

6.) Non acceptance of decrees by the people.

7.) Non-cooperation with civil & criminal courts at district level.

8.) No fixed date of sitting.

9.) poorly defined rules & regulations.

→ **way forward**

- → SC has asked constitution of GNs in all states within 9 year.
- → creation of infrastructure.
- → E-courts, mobile courts
- → Hiring medicators & conciliators.

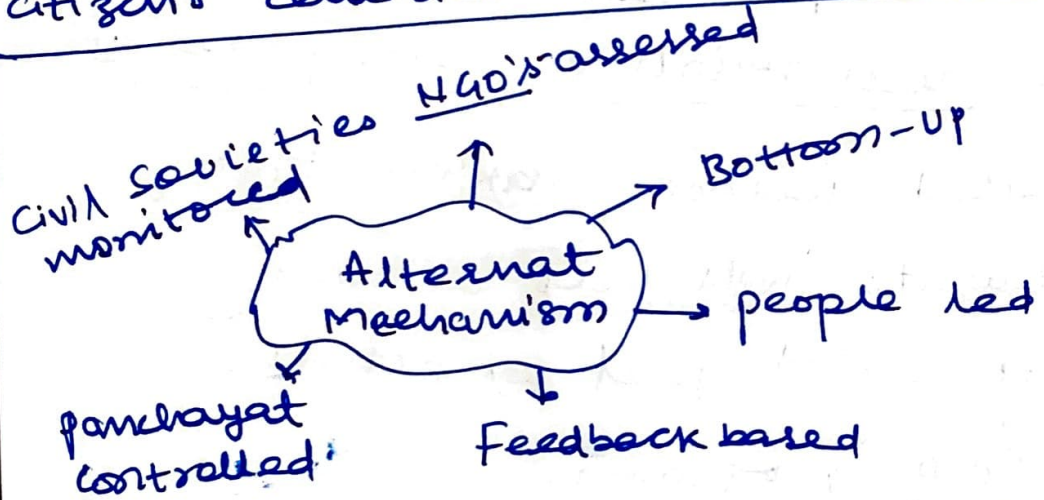
Thus, effective functioning of GNs is ~~crucial~~ crucial to attain goal of justice as enshrined in our constitution.

Don't write anything this margin
(इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

4. Explain the rationale behind setting up 'Alternative Mechanisms' in ensuring effective decision making in the governance of the country.
(150 words) 10

देश के शासन में प्रभावी निर्णयन सुनिश्चित करने के लिए 'वैकल्पिक तंत्र' स्थापित करने का औचित्य स्पष्ट कीजिए।

(A) Decision making in an effective way is core to the good governance. In a democracy, decision making must be citizen's centric.



Rationale for Alternate mechanism:

(a) present system is bureaucracy led which is top down, rule based, narrowly interpreted, procedure over outcome.

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(b) Alternate mechanism will ensure community-led decision making.

(c) Active participation of people, civil societies will help making citizen-centric decision making.

(d) It will help achieving targets like accountability, transparency.

(e) Localised decision making through panchayats will help attaining developmental goal effectively eg- TAD program.

(f) Red tape, corruption, embezzlement of funds, influence peddling will decrease.

Thus, alternate decision making is required to attain SDG goals, constitutional ideals & goal of good governance.

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

5. The relationship between bureaucracy and democracy is both paradoxical and complementary. Comment. (150 words) 10
नौकरशाही और लोकतंत्र के बीच संबंध विरोधाभासी और अनुपूरक दोनों हैं। टिप्पणी कीजिए।

(A) Democracy is a type of govt where people are sovereign & power flow from the people. Bureaucracy acts as unifying, integrative & managerial entity.

→ Bureaucracy & democracy : paradox

paradox
- → centralisation of power in bureaucrats' hands.
- → wide influence over elected representative.
- → Non-elected persons exercising immense power
- → poor measures to hold accountable & transparent
- → Committed bureaucracy is threat to democracy
- → Partisanship, Non-impartial corruption, political patronage.

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

→ Democracy & Bureaucracy : Complementary

Complementary
- → Bureaucracy aids amateur political leaders
- → Ensures continuity of welfare schemes despite of change in govt. eg – MGNREGS
- → promotes unity, uniformity & integrity of India
- → Adds ethical dimension to policies
- → impartial, competent pool of talents
- → Nearest contact point to public. Ensures attainment of constitutional ideals.

Thus, democracy & bureaucracy are organically linked to each other. They go hand in hand. IInd ARC says that Bureaucracy not only complements democracy but also supplements it

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

6. By transforming the way governments work and reinventing people's participation in the democratic process, e-governance empowers the citizen in multiple ways. Discuss in the context of India. **(150 words) 10**

सरकारों के काम करने के तरीके में परिवर्तन और लोकतांत्रिक प्रक्रिया में लोगों की भागीदारी का पुनर्निर्माण करके, ई-शासन अनेक प्रकार से नागरिकों को सशक्त बनाता है। भारत के संदर्भ में चर्चा कीजिए।

A) e-governance entails usage of technology for efficient service delivery & grievance redressal.

→ E-governance transforming the way govts work

→ Has increase transparency.
eg- UPPAI, online RTI.

→ Faster & seamless delivery of service. eg- DBT, JAM, BHIM.

→ Feedback based policy making.
eg- MyGov.in, Aapka upaay.

→ increased real time accountability
eg — PRAGATI

→ multidimensionality of engagement
eg- G2C (Lokvani, Maharashtra), G2B (e-Biz, MSME UAN), G2G (Pragati, Karmayogi)

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

→ increasing people's participation

ⓐ It has made people participant & not mere a beneficiary.
eg- social audit, feedback.

ⓑ people demanding better services, grievance redressal. eg- DARPG, CPGRAMS.

ⓒ increased transparency & accountability.

ⓓ Real time customisation of policy to suit local needs. eg- Transformation of Aspirational dists.

ⓔ public - centric decision making, bottom up approach.

Thus, govt has taken various schemes - Digital India mission, DISHA, VISAKA, e-sanjeevani, e-samvaad, digi-locker etc - India is moving fastly towards good governance with help of e-governance.

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

7. The Transgender Persons (Protection of Rights) Act 2019 dilutes the spirit of Supreme Court's NALSA judgement towards self-determination of gender. Discuss. **(150 words) 10**

उभयलिंगी व्यक्ति (अधिकारों का संरक्षण) अधिनियम, 2019 लिंग के आत्मनिर्धारण के प्रति उच्चतम न्यायालय के नालसा (NALSA) निर्णय की भावना को कमजोर करता है। चर्चा कीजिए।

(A) SC in Navjot Johar case declared sec 377 of IPC as uncriminal giving due recognition to marginalised transgender section. To implement SC's order, govt has brought TP (PoR) Act 2019.

→ Features of the Act:

Features
- → prevents discrimination at workplace, public place
- → provides for reservation in education & employment
- → self-determination - DM to issue ~~certi~~ certificates
- → Right to stay in home, inherit property
- → criminalises mistreatment
- → establishment of a commission.

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→ How it dilutes the spirit of NALSA judgement

(a) NALSA judgement had provided for
- Recognition of transgender as 'third gender'
- Decriminalisation of sec 377
- provides for reservation.
- More freedom for self determination.

(b) TP(PoR) Act hindering spirit of NALSA judgement :-
- → Narrow definition of transgenders.
- → silent of sec 377.
- → Does not address other dimensions - family etc
- → DM has become sole authority. No review against his actions.

Thus, the Act require to comply with NALSA judgement to ensure dignity of all. It will help achieving constitutional goal of social justice.

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

8. The worthwhile goal of Universal Health Coverage can be achieved by declaring the right to health as a fundamental right. Comment. (150 words) 10

स्वास्थ्य के अधिकार को एक मूल अधिकार घोषित करके सार्वभौमिक स्वास्थ्य कवरेज के सार्थक लक्ष्य को प्राप्त किया जा सकता है। टिप्पणी कीजिए।

(A) India is aspiring to attain universal health coverage (UHC). It aims to make health affordable, accessible, equitable, inclusive & professional.

UHC faces several challenges in achieving its targets:

challenges
- large burden of disease
- poor expenditure on health (1.4% of GDP)
- High out of pocket expenditure (58%)
- Rural-urban, gender divide
- prevalence of large Non-communicable diseases (55%)
- mass poverty.

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Hence, it is argued that declaration of health as a right will help achieving goals of UHC in following way:—

→ Accessible & affordable health facilities.

→ Bridging of rural - urban & gender divide.

→ Govt expenditure on health would go up. (4.1)

→ Health will become broader concept. Not mere absence of disease but overall wellbeing.

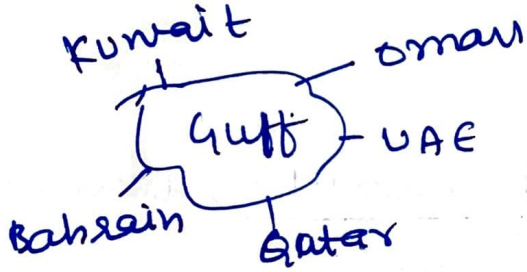
→ constitutional obligation on states to provide professional workforce adequate infrastructure.

Thus, time demands for declaration of health as a fundamental right to attain goals of UHC & social Justice.

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

9. Indian Diaspora in the Gulf countries is an asset beset with multiple challenges. Comment. (150 words) 10
खाड़ी देशों में भारतीय डायस्पोरा अनेक चुनौतियों से घिरी एक परिसंपत्ति है। टिप्पणी कीजिए।

In Gulf countries, there are 7.5 million Indian diaspora. They send around $48 Billion remittances.



→ Challenges faced by Indian diaspora

→ Human right violation by imposing heavy workload.

→ Arbitrary labour laws like Kafala system makes treatment inhuman.

→ poor availability of amenities. eg- Housing, sanitation.

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→ Engaged in low skill labour. eg- Construction.

→ Inadequate payment of wages.

→ poor religious freedom for Hindus, christians.

→ Not included in scheme for postal voting.

→ Face racial assault, discrimination, xenophobia.

→ forced retrenchment of workers due to Covid pandemic.

Thus, India has to launch VandeBharat scheme to bring back our diaspora. We need to provide them job in Indian market. Moreover, we can also negotiate with gulf countries about better treatment of our diaspora.

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10. Briefly outline the genesis and functioning of World Food Programme (WFP). Also highlight its contribution to India's effort in addressing the issue of hunger and malnutrition. **(150 words) 10**

विश्व खाद्य कार्यक्रम (WFP) की उत्पत्ति और कार्यप्रणाली की संक्षिप्त रूपरेखा प्रस्तुत कीजिए। साथ ही, भूख और कुपोषण की समस्या को दूर करने के भारत के प्रयासों में इसके योगदान पर भी प्रकाश डालिए।

(A) World Food program (WFP) was founded in 1961 on the principles of 'Food for peace'. It is headquartered in Rome & has membership of 88 nations.

→ Functioning
- Policy transformation of states
- Tackling malnutrition.
- Food security
- Elimination of poverty & Hunger by 2030
- Food in war torn countries.
- Aiding govt in providing food to people

Though India joined in 1963, WFP has helped India effectively to tackle malnutrition & hunger. It provided food grain -

Don't write anything in margin

nutritious cereals to India in initial phase to handle poverty

However, India became self sufficient in cereals post green revolution. yet we have 22% population below poverty line. WFP helping India in following ways in present time:-

→ Transformation of PDS system for better outcome.

→ Fortification of food grains & its distribution

→ Assessing, monitoring & making plans to eliminate hunger.

Thus, WFP's collaboration ~~is~~ with India is progressive in eliminating poverty, hunger & malnutrition. It will enable India achieving SDG - 1, 2, 3.

Don't write anything this margin
(इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

11. Action against civil society groups is seen as shrinking space for dissent by some while others point out to the imperatives of merit based action against certain groups. Examine with examples. (250 words) 15

कुछ लोगों द्वारा नागरिक समाज समूहों के विरूद्ध कार्रवाई को असहमति के लिए कम होती स्वीकार्यता के रूप में देखा जाता है, जबकि अन्य लोग कतिपय समूहों के विरूद्ध गुणावगुण आधारित कार्रवाई की अनिवार्यता की ओर इंगित करते हैं। उदाहरण सहित परीक्षण कीजिए।

(A) In a democracy, civil societies play key role in promoting awareness & development among people. Art 19(1) provides the basis for civil societies

Recently, govt has terminated licences of 18000 NGOs for non-compliance with FCRA, FEMA & other norms. At the same time, Greenpeace & Commoncause NGOs have been banned for violation of laws.

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→ **Shrinking space for dissent:-**

→ Some scholars argue that civil societies play key role in keeping govt democratic, actions against them is a measure to curb political dissent.

→ Arbitrary cancellation of licences on minute administrative non-compliance.

→ Actions promote non-democratic tendencies & go against constitutional values.

→ It weakens people's capacity to hold govt accountable.

→ **Merit based actions needed**

(a) IB report highlighted that some civil societies have become conduit for anti-national elements.

(b) Due to protests against -

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

- developmental work, India loses 2-3% of GDP. It also creates security threat. ex- protest against Kudankulam nuclear powerplant Funding by US-based - Greenpeace.

(c) distorts social harmony. commoncause engagement in religious conversions of tribals.

(d) No one is above rule of law & constitutional ideals.

(e) Accountability & transparency needed in civil societies also.

Thus, NITI Aayog has recommended for reducing interface between civil society & bureaucrats - It has also asked for promoting NAC for civil societies.

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

12. Discuss the implications associated with the Prime Minister's Office acting as the most powerful office due to its formidable influence in policymaking in India. (250 words) 15

भारत में नीति-निर्माण में अपने अत्यधिक प्रभाव के कारण प्रधान मंत्री कार्यालय के सर्वाधिक शक्तिशाली कार्यालय के रूप में कार्य करने से संबद्ध निहितार्थों की विवेचना कीजिए।

(A) Indian prime minister is the centre of gravity in our council of ministers. To assist PM, PMO has been created. PMO has emerged most powerful institution in Indian parliamentary system.

→ Instances of PMO dominance:

(a) PMO has emerged as a full fledged ministry in itself.

(b) personal secretary to PM play crucial role in policy formulation. eg- Brajesh mishra during vajpayee govt.

(c) foreign policy made mainly by PMO.

(d) All major policies are discussed-

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& deliberated in PMO before final passage. eg- National nutrition mission, Atmanirbhar Bharat etc.

→ Its implication on our system:-

(a) Constitution provides for cabinet form of parliamentary govt. Formidable role of PMO undermines parliamentary system.

(b) It restricts role of council of ministers in influencing policies.

(c) Due deliberation & discussion not done in parliament. It causes parliamentary doctrine.

(d) centralisation of PMO causes arbitrariness & develops authoritarian tendencies. eg- Indira Gandhi.

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(e) Essence of accountability & deliberation with stakeholders diminishes. eg- Recent farm Acts.

(f) Affects federalism as states are not given adequate space during policy formulation.

Thus, evolution of PMO as a formidable office is primarily due to majority & charismatic leadership of the PM. At present, PMO is the strongest since Indira Gandhi days. Policy formulation must remain deliberative to enhance democratic culture in India.

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13. While judiciary's efforts to infuse accountability in the functioning of government institutions and engender human rights jurisprudence demonstrate the importance of judicial governance, it also leads to concerns around judicial overreach. Discuss. (250 words) 15

जहाँ सरकारी संस्थानों के कार्यकरण में जवाबदेही का संचार करने और मानवाधिकार न्यायशास्त्र उत्पन्न करने का न्यायपालिका का प्रयास न्यायिक शासन का महत्व प्रदर्शित करता है, वहीं यह न्यायिक अतिक्रमण के चतुर्दिक चिंताओं को भी जन्म देता है। चर्चा कीजिए।

(A) Indian constitution creates fiercely independent judiciary to play crucial role in India's 'silent revolution'. The SC has emerged as the defender of constitution, protector of federalism & fundamental rights.

India is a perfect example of judicial governance & judicial sovereignity. (Shikha Pareekh)

→ Judiciary & promotion of accountability

- It holds govt officials accountable through Judicial review, Judicial Activism & -

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writ petition.

- It establishes constitutionalism by ensuring check & balances.
  eg- Rajnarayan case
- prevents arbitrariness. eg- cancelling coal licences - 2011.

→ promotion of Human rights

→ SC has emerged as the protector of human rights. eg- Keshvanand Bharti case, Maneka Gandhi case.

→ ensures implicit rights are given due recognition. eg- LGBT case, KS puttaswamy case.

→ checks arbitrary exceeds of legislature. eg- Minerva mills case, IR Coelho case.

→ checks exceeds of executives. eg- guidelines for post encounter, SIT on Black money.

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

Judicial governance has become very essential in promoting federalism (SR Bommai case), keeping welfare as supreme objective.

However, sometimes judiciary also exceeds its limit & intrudes into sphere of other organs. It causes judicial overreach. It destroys principle of separation of power. (Ex- SC ordering release of food grains from FCI). It goes against constitutional morality.

Thus, judicial governance is needed in our democracy. At the same time, activism should remain a cough syrup & should not become daily bread.

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

14. The power to punish for contempt of court is necessary for the administration of justice. Critically analyse. **(250 words) 15**
न्यायालय की अवमानना के लिए दंडित करने की शक्ति न्याय के प्रशासन के लिए आवश्यक है। समालोचनात्मक विश्लेषण कीजिए।

(A) Art 129 & 217 empower ~~HC~~ SC & HC respectively to punish for their contempt & contempt of judiciary as a whole. SC & HC are courts of records, institution of dignity & people's faith.

civil contempt	criminal contempt
• Disobey ~~judicat~~ judicial order	• Obstructing functioning of judiciary
• criticism of judgements	• scandalising judiciary

Recent episode of prasant Bhushan in contept of court case has brought the idea to the forefront of the public debate.

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→ Need for power to punish for contempt

(a) courts are institutions of dignity & respect.

(b) They have faith of people.

(c) contempt for narrow interest can diminish people's faith.

(d) It will affect neutral, autonomous functioning of courts.

(e) Can put pressure of judges & judgements can get biased.

Contempt of courts Act - 1971 has been brought about to empower courts & to codify situations of contempts.

→ criticisms of contempt

→ Dissent & criticism is core of democracy. contempt of -

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

- court prevents atmosphere of healthy criticism.

→ Judiciary become non-accountable. Only people are sovereign as per constitution.

→ Erring judges punish persons even for healthy criticism. It goes against fundamental right (Art 19(1)(a))

→ Conflict of interest, against principle of natural justice.

Thus, parliament added another section in the Act that a person cannot be punished if criticism is true. Hence, power to punish for contempt should be used in severe cases & sparingly

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

15. What are the legal concerns associated with custodial violence? Discuss the challenges in curbing such incidents. Also, suggest some ways to address this issue. (250 words) 15

अभिरक्षा में हिंसा से संबद्ध विधिक चिंताएं क्या हैं? ऐसी घटनाओं पर अंकुश लगाने में सामने आने वाली चुनौतियों की विवेचना कीजिए। साथ ही, इस समस्या का समाधान करने हेतु कुछ उपायों का भी सुझाव दीजिए।

(A) custodial violence entails torture of arrested people in police custody. As per NCRB report, there is 21% rise in custodial violence in last 3 years. The custodial violence in chennai has brought the issue to the limelight.

→ Legal concerns
- → No explicit laws curbing custodial violence.
- → Lack of provision to hold police accountable.
- → Conviction rate in these cases is very low.
- → Acts do not confer protection to people.
- → India has not signed UN convention against torture.

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Challenges in curbing

- Lack of monitoring mechanism - eg - CCTVs.
- police reforms are pending. eg prakash Singh case
- custodial violence as a political vendetta.
- Less accountability of police personnels.
- Low awareness among people about remedial measures, rights
- Absence of modern interrogation practices
- custodial violence has become an "Easy access" police tool.
- poorly placed NHRC has not prevented this menace

custodial violence is totally inhuman & against constitutional ideals. It goes against idea of SMART policing.

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

→ ways to address

- → police reforms as recommended in prakash singh case.
- → installation of CCTVs in police stations.
- → swift punishment to personell involved.
- → capacity building & training of police in issues of human rights
- → Engaging civil societies & NGOs in holding police accountable
- → speedy disposal of court cases related to it.
- → sign UN convention against torture
- → empowering NHRC.

Thus, SMART policing must become a reality. It will help respecting people's rights (Art 14, 15, 21, 22) & will ensure that protectors do not become perpetrators.

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

16. Civil society interventions, ranging from confrontation to engagement with the government, have played an important role in ushering transparency and accountability in governance in India. Discuss with examples.

(250 words) 15

सरकार के साथ टकराव से लेकर जुड़ाव तक सिविल सोसाइटी के हस्तक्षेपों ने भारत में शासन में पारदर्शिता और जवाबदेही का सूत्रपात करने में महत्वपूर्ण भूमिका निभाई है। उदाहरणों के साथ चर्चा कीजिए।

(A) The idea of good governance entails a collaborative partnership between govt, civil societies & market. civil societies have become proactive in :-

- Helping creating awareness
- promoting development &
- strengthening democracy.

civil society interven-tion has become a recurrent phenomenon to ensure that development remains public centric.

→ civil society confrontation with govt for accountability & transparency

(a) The RTI ended the era of-

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

- darkness & ushered the age of transparency & accountability.
It was introduced after protest of MKSS.

(b) Anti-corruption movement ensured enactment of anti-corruption institutions.
eg- Lokpal Act - 2013.

(c) civil society played a key role in formulation of citizen charters.

→ Instances of collaboration:-

→ In capacity building of people to conduct social Audit under MGNREGA, NFSM, PMAY, PDS etc

→ collaboration with civil society while conducting meetings through PRAGATI, UPPAL.

→ civil societies in helping implementation of citizen's charters.

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

Hence, civil society has been a proactive force in keeping govt accountable & transparent. The role of ADR & PUCL in promoting accountability is well known.

Similarly, civil societies like Loonj, PUDR are empowering people to seek transparency in the govt.

Thus, civil society has become a fruitful partner of the govt & the people to usher good governance in India.

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

17. When it comes to hunger, India faces the paradox of plenty. Discuss. Also suggest ways in which this concern can be addressed. (250 words) 15

जब भुखमरी की बात आती है, भारत को प्रचुरता के विरोधाभास का सामना करना पड़ता है। चर्चा कीजिए। साथ ही, उन उपायों का भी सुझाव दीजिए, जिनके माध्यम से इस चिंता का समाधान किया जा सकता है।

(A) Hunger is the medical manifestation of poverty. In recently released Global Hunger Index, India was ranked at 97/117. It shows the condition of India.

Hunger is manifested in multiple dimentions - Malnourish-ment, wasting, stunting, Anaemia etc.

It is not that India lacks food grains to feed the people rather it. Is policy dificiency which keeps people under hunger.

→ paradox of plenty

(a) Amartya sen says that India has plenty of resources.

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

(b) still it has plenty of hungers.

(c) Lacunae is in distributive policies not in capacity.

(d) The one-size-fits-all approach to tackle poverty perpetuates violence of hunger.

(e) ~~Some pe~~ people suffer from hunger due to various reasons:-

- Lack of food security
- politics of poverty (votebank).
- Obesity, undernutrition
- patriarchy (women eating left over)
- Absence of medical facilities
- poor sanitation, contaminated water
- inappropriate diet pattern.

Similarly, Jean Dreze in 'Uncertain Glory of India' says that govt does not lack on policy part too various schemes have been launched but still hunger is persisting

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Schemes → PDS
→ mid-day meal
→ MGNREGS
→ DAY NRLM
→ NNM
→ ICDS → Aanganwadi

→ Ways to address the concern

(a) Shift focus from food security to nutrition security
(b) Effective implementation of existing schemes.
(c) periodic evaluation of achievements.
(d) Bottom-up approach with multi-dimensionality
(e) 'capacity development' to enhance choice. Teach them how to catch a fish.

Thus, GOI has launched scientifically assessed schemes like NNM, POSHAN Abhiyan, Skill India mission, TAD to end hunger & to attain SDG-2 by 2030.

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18. What is the role of wage employment in alleviating poverty? How is the MGNREGA different from the earlier Wage Employment Programmes in India? **(250 words) 15**

निर्धनता उन्मूलन में मजदूरी रोजगार की क्या भूमिका है? मनरेगा (MGNREGA) भारत में पहले के मजदूरी रोजगार कार्यक्रमों से कैसे भिन्न है?

(A) poverty is all pervasive issue in India. As per Tendulkar report 21.9% people are BPL, while as per UNDP, 28% are under MPI.

wage employment & self employment have been two ways to tackle poverty through jobs.

→ wage employment & ending poverty

- → It provides security of income
- → saves from shocks like health hazard, disasters like COVID-19.
- → provides choices by giving direct benefits.

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- Gender-balanced approach. eg- 54% MGNREGS beneficiaries are women.
- Breaks caste barrier. eg- 70% beneficiaries are Dalit.
- Diversified benefits. eg- post MGNREGS, drop rate decreased, expenditure on health went up.
- prevents leakage, corruption & diversion.

wage employment has been instrumental in building people's capacity to come out of poverty. As per UNDP report, 210 million people have been pulled out of poverty between 2005-2016.

MGNREGS was introduced in 2005 as a means to end poverty. It was launched to empower people in a multipronged way

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→ How MGNREGS different from previous schemes

(a) 100-days secured employment. Earlier schemes like NREGS lacked it.

(b) Demand-driven approach which lacked in DWARCA.

(c) unemployment allowances if job not given within 15 days. It was missing in TRYSEM.

(d) Direct benefit transfer through JAM trinity. It was elusive in food for work scheme.

(e) participation of women, social audit by panchayat, GIS tag, 60:40 wage-Asset ratio, bottom-up. These were absent in old policies.

Thus, MGNREGA has legal backing. It is playing key role in elimination of menace of poverty. It will help achieving social Justice, equity, SDG-1.

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(इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

19. China's aggressiveness in recent times presents not only challenges to India but also opportunities to strengthen itself internationally and domestically. Discuss. **(250 words) 15**

हाल के दिनों में चीनी आक्रामकता न केवल भारत के लिए चुनौतियां खड़ी करती है बल्कि अंतर्राष्ट्रीय और घरेलू स्तर पर अपने आपको सशक्त बनाने का अवसर भी प्रदान करती है। चर्चा कीजिए।

(A) China's aggressiveness has become the major security challenge for India. Recent Galwan clash & standoff at LAC has showed the belligerence of dragon.

China wants to establish pax-Sinica / Middle Kingdom, and it is testing its ways at south Asian level.

Challenges
- Threat of military clash
- Threat of cyber warfare, trade war.
- China-pakistan axis - two-front war
- China's GDP is 5 times, military 3 times of India
- Endangering India's prospects in Indo-pacific, South Asia

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

These challenges project an opportunity to India to strengthen both externally & internally.

→ **Internal strengthening**

(a) ~~Geo~~-economically, becoming less reliant. ($53 Billion trade deficit with China).

(b) Developing infrastructure along LAC. eg- Airports, all-weather roads.

(c) Building cyber-warfare capability.

(d) Reforming Armed forces, increased cooperation among forces. eg- CDS post, Dhirendra Singh committee.

(e) Becoming self-reliant on Arms manufacturing.

(f) strengthening coastal infrastructure & security. eg- SAGARMALA, marine police.

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→ External strengthening

External
- → working with like minded nation. eg- USA, Japan.
- → Institutionalising QUAD, Malabar, IONS, IORA
- → Deepening cooperation with south east Asian & pacific Island nations. eg- Act East policy, FIPIC forum.
- → countering china's BRI with Indo-Japan- AAGC
- → No way Huawei. eg- Jio developing own 5G.
- → India's own string of pearls - eg- Sagar port, Agalega Island, Andaman, Changi, Sabang etc.
- → projects like SAGAR, Blue economy, Mausam, panchamrit (5S).

Thus, India has come out of historical hesitation & adopted 'strategic autonomy' to defeat any adventure that undermines its national interests.

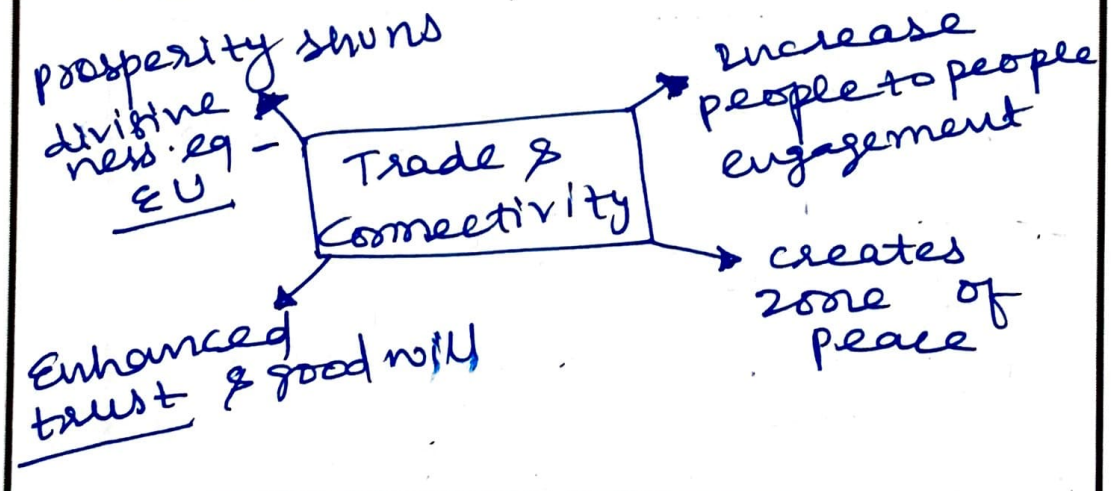
Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

20. Trade and connectivity hold the key for India to better engage its neighbours. Examine the opportunities and challenges in South Asia in this context. **(250 words) 15**

व्यापार और कनेक्टिविटी, भारत के लिए अपने पड़ोसियों से बेहतर तरीके से जुड़ने का सामर्थ्य रखती है। इस संदर्भ में दक्षिण एशिया में अवसरों और चुनौतियों का परीक्षण कीजिए।

(A) South Asia is a single sub-continent yet it remains divided. It has around $3 trillion GDP, 2 billion people, immense resource, still it is one of the most poor regions of the world.

Trade & connectivity remains the way to integrate South Asia. Among SAARC nations, only 5% of their trade is within South Asia. & it also remains the least integrated region.



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→ Opportunities for trade & connectivity

(a) One of the largest market having immense human capital, raw-material.

(b) cultural similarity among nations.

(c) PM Modi highlighted that experience pooling & resources pooling will make South Asia prosper.

(d) All nations require development.

(e) Divisiveness & war is not in national & regional interest.

(f) Earlier, region was well connected, hence no issues in connecting again.

(g) It is the only way to attain peace.

(h) It will help coming out of den of poverty

(i) willingness among nation.

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challenges
- very conscious about losing sovereignty, once connectivity happens it means annulment of partition
- want to maintain separate identity. eg Pakistan.
- External barrier. eg - China
- small-neighbour - Big neighbour syndrome
- Trust deficit due to border disputes
- Rivalry between India & Pakistan has halted SAARC.
- SAFTA failed due to enhanced list of restrictive harm list items.

Thus, BBIN, South Asia satellite are in right direction. Along with this, there is a need to promote track-2 diplomacy through business community, people-to-people interaction to enhance trade & connectivity